

GREEK DYNASTIC CRISIS IMMINENT; KING MAY DEPART

Royalists Decide to Take Part in Elections and Many Vote for Eleutherios Venizelos

Appreciation Expressed at the Ballot Box for Ex-Premier's Moderation in Politics

ATHENS, Dec. 17 (AP)—The belief that a dynastic crisis is imminent in Greece is expressed in some quarters here, and the departure of King George is regarded as among the possibilities of the situation.

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Dec. 17.—The elections took place yesterday all over Greece. There were no disturbances. The police on Saturday seized Royalist proclamations threatening refugees unless they abstained from voting. But well-informed circles here assured the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that the Royalists suddenly changed their mind and participated in the elections, 50 per cent voting, especially for Eleutherios Venizelos, ex-Premier, whose moderation concerning the régime in question they appreciated. They consider his return necessary to check the enthusiasm of extreme elements.

Alarming rumors having reached the King concerning his own safety, the court marshal, Mr. Soutsos, was delegated to see Colonel Gonatas. The King was assured that all the rumors were baseless and that the Government had taken every measure to preserve tranquility.

Answering a question whether the revolutionary Government would ask Mr. Venizelos to assume the Government leadership if the Liberals gained, Colonel Gonatas replied that the right of invitation belonged to the King. This respectful attitude of the Premier toward the King caused considerable resentment in Republican circles and it was decided to cancel the names of Colonel Gonatas and other ministers in the list of candidates.

Colonel Plastiras publicly expressed regret and recommended that all ministerial candidates, and especially Colonel Gonatas, be voted for, adding that balloting against Colonel Gonatas would mean voting down the revolution.

GREAT PORTLAND TERMINAL OPENED

New \$1,600,000 Extension Expected to Speed Up Movement of Freight in Maine

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 17.—The Rigby Park Extension of the Portland Terminal Company, built at expense of \$1,600,000, opened yesterday. The extension has been built for the one purpose of expediting the movement of state freight, either east or west bound, through the city of Portland. That it might be made operative in the shortest space of time, the company has rushed the work so that the project, which ordinarily would have required two years, has been finished in seven months.

More than 70 acres of land at the terminal have been graded, and, in doing this work, there have been used 23,000 carloads of gravel and earth, amounting to 300,000 cubic yards. The total trackage in the new terminal is 28 miles. As a matter of fact, there are within the bounds of this new terminal two complete railroad yards. One is designed for handling freight from the east and the other from the west.

At night the terminal yard will be illuminated by 34 flood lights of 500 watts capacity each. All switch lights are electric, 125 of them, and all interlocking and block signal lights. There is in the yard 11,000 feet of pole line to carry electric wires, in addition to the underground conduits and cables. The east bound receiving tracks have a capacity of 288 cars and the west bound tracks, 286.

The new round house, with a capacity of 40 locomotives, is the last word

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

LORD BIRKENHEAD DECLARES LIBERALS SHOULD AID TORIES

Only by This Means Can Labor, He Believes, Be Prevented From Gaining Absolute Control

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 17.—"Most astonishing, most irrational," is Earl Birkenhead's comment in a letter to the press here upon the fact that "everyone appears to assume we must inevitably see a Socialist Government in power in four weeks." Earl Birkenhead here refers to the attempts now seen in Conservative as well as Liberal organs at maneuvering to bring in a Labor Government. Should this occur, Earl Birkenhead points out, it might prove no temporary arrangement.

His forecast is that for the first few weeks, after forming a Government, Labor would carry on with "smooth words upon lines which the Liberal Party could support." Then it would go to the country on its first budget, proposing to spend \$50,000,000 annually on extending pensions to all

The Big Four in a New Phase of Mexico's Political History



Reading From Left to Right—Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, President Alvaro Obregon, Gen. Adolfo de la Huerta, Gen. Angel Flores

RUMANIA PROVIDES FOR FOREIGN DEBT INTEREST IN BUDGET

BUCHAREST, Dec. 17.—The Rumanian budget for 1924, announced by the Minister of Finance, will include for the first time since the war some provision for interest on the foreign debt. A total of 11-1/2 billion lei is estimated for interest on internal and external loans, the latter including treasury bonds, of which about \$10,000,000 are payable in dollars, being held in the United States.

The budget, which is the largest in the history of the country, about 24,000,000,000 lei, provides for an increase of about 500,000,000 lei in military appropriations. It is expected to show a surplus.

FRANCE DEMANDS CHINA PAY IN GOLD

Method of Paying Boxer Indemnity May Develop Into Subject for International Discussion

By Special Cable
PEKING, Dec. 17.—It appears possible that the question whether the payment of the French share of the Boxer indemnity be in gold or paper may become a matter for international discussion. Belgium, Spain, and Italy, besides France, have depreciated their currency occasionally, and therefore are interested in the enforcement of gold payment, according to the protocol of September, 1901, and the note of July, 1905. It is specifically stated in each of these that the debt is to be paid in gold; the bonds and coupons also bear the same statement.

The agreement of 1901 allocated the indemnity in specified proportions to the various powers; therefore, America, Japan, the Netherlands, and England are unanimous in upholding the French claim. The Chinese Government apparently recognizes the correctness of this, but the Parliament opposes for political reasons. Pressure renders the situation difficult, and the Finance Minister, Mr. Wangkemlin, has tendered his resignation. There is chaos in Parliament.

The French intended to use a portion of the indemnity for the rehabilitation of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, which was closed in 1921. It is possibly a curious attitude of the French Government to use official funds for the support of a private firm, but Chinese interference would be impolitic. Meanwhile the French abstain from ratification of the Washington treaties concerning China, with the result that the commission considers that the customs surtax arranged for 1923 may be postponed.

It is difficult to see how the powers can approve the surtax as conditional on the abolition of the Provincial alkali tax. Owing to internal dissensions, the authority for this matter in Peking is doubtful of recognition in the provinces. The Canton threat to seize the customs is evidence of its powerlessness.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

General	Financial	Sports	Features
Earl Birkenhead Issues Warning	Oil Shares Active in Stock Market	United States Lawn Tennis Plans	Aeronautics
France Willing to Meet Reich Officially	Stock Market Quotations	British Empire Exhibition Notes	Invaded Air
Mr. Mellon Reverses Tax Law Changes	Stable Basis in Steel Trade	Prairie Teams Surprise Coast	Twilight Tales
Royalists Vote for Mr. Venizelos	New York Stock Market	National Hockey League Starts	British Empire Exhibition Notes
President Obregon Takes Command	Stock Markets of Leading Cities	Oxford Wins at Cross-Country	The Week in Prague
	Heavy Volume of Trade in Canada		News of Freemasonry
			The Page of the Seven Arts
			Letters to the Editor
			Comments and Comments
			The Home Forum
			Harvest
			The South American Prospect
			Editorials

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

FRANCE IS WILLING TO BEGIN PARLEYS

Raymond Poincaré Makes Prompt Reply to German Request—Answer Is Cautious

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 17.—With his customary promptness, Raymond Poincaré, the French Premier, has replied already to the aide memoire left by the German chargé d'affaires on Saturday. Dr. von Hösch has listened to, but was told that the statements should be put in writing. Some French journals begin to criticize the rigidity of this system of placing every phrase on record and think that it is time to have real conversations. The cautiousness of M. Poincaré can be carried too far. His reply carefully hedges round the subjects of discussion. One might sum it up by saying that he is prepared to talk about everything except the Ruhr and the Rhineland and reparations. But, although one is tempted to utter such epigrams, there does appear to be a genuine desire on the part of the French Government to respond in encouraging terms to the request of Dr. von Hösch for new negotiations. The German case, in spite of extreme Nationalist newspapers in Paris, produced a fairly good impression. It is realized that the Berlin Government does not like the prospect of being barred out of the Ruhr and the Rhineland and the only sort of authority, namely that of the German industrialists, being recognized by France.

Reich Welcomes Committees

In his message Dr. Hösch declared that passive resistance having ceased, there was not anything to prevent governmental discussions. Berlin welcomes the institution of the two committees, which include Americans, but they may not lead to a speedy solution, and it is better that concurrently all the interested powers should adopt a fresh system entirely to reorganize the Ruhr. Unless Germany knows precisely what control it has over the occupied regions and if it is able to levy taxes, it is impossible to state what are the resources of Germany and impossible, without these riches, to raise the loans necessary for the restoration of its finances which is urgent.

It was urged that the Düsseldorf agreement with the industrialists and the agreement with the railroad administration would not guarantee the resumption of the country's economic life without the co-operation of the German authorities. It was demanded therefore, with a view to Germany taking its rightful place in the administration of the occupied districts, that conversations should begin. It was suggested that the barriers between occupied and unoccupied Germany should be broken down to admit of free exchanges.

Brussels Communicated With

M. Poincaré immediately communicated with Brussels and by Sunday night his note was ready. It states

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Fall of Lev Checked; Speculation Forbidden

By Special Cable

SOFIA, Dec. 17.—After a dramatic struggle for five days, it is announced officially that the fall of the lev has been checked. A reassuring feature of the situation is that the unit of Bulgarian values is quoted at approximately the same in Geneva as in Sofia.

The Bourse is still unopened, but speculation in foreign currency has been strictly forbidden. The Minister of Finance, Mr. Todoroff, in the Sobranje yesterday, blamed speculation and "panic fear" for the collapse of Bulgarian credit. The anxiety of bankers and business men has been greatly relieved.

PRESIDENT OBREGON IS ACTIVE IN FIELD

Takes Personal Command to Defend Mexico City—Rebels Claim Puebla and Cuautla

By Special Cable

EL PASO, Tex. (AP) Dec. 17.—President Obregon, according to meager dispatches received from Mexico, has completed the organization of his western forces in their drive against the rebel stronghold of Cuautla and has turned his attention to the east, where the rebel thrust from Vera Cruz is apparently threatening the capital.

Advices from the Government side as to its military movements are all

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

TAX LAW CHANGES REVEALED AS MR. MELLON FILES DRAFT

Repeals Tax on Telephone, Telegrams, Leased Wire and Radio—Traveling Board of Appeal Is Recommended

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—President Coolidge is hoping that Congress will be ready to go forward with the legislative program immediately after the holidays. The clear-cut explanation of the tax plan which has been sent to the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury is an outstanding part of the Administration program.

As originally outlined, Mr. Mellon makes a decisive decrease in the tax on earned incomes, normal taxes and surtaxes, and repeals the tax on telegrams, telephones, leased wires, and radio. He also proposes to create a board of tax appeals which shall hold hearings outside Washington, thus saving taxpayers the expense and trouble of making the journey to the capital to present their claims.

Proposed Changes

In his letter to W. R. Green (R.), Representative from Iowa, the Secretary of the Treasury says, in part:

I understand that it is the desire of your committee that its work on tax reduction may be commenced without delay and the subject be given the full consideration its importance demands.

With this end in view, the Treasury has prepared a complete redraft of the Revenue Act, which embodies in detail my previous recommendations for tax revisions and for the simplification and the clarification of administrative provisions of the law, and which, in accordance with your suggestion to me at our conference, is herewith transmitted to your committee. There is also available for the use of your committee a comparative print of the Revenue Act of 1921 and the proposed new revenue act, showing every change in the proposed act over the old act. Explanations of the reasons for these changes will be given your committee as desired.

He then presents the proposed changes as follows:

- Surtax Rates**
 1. Earned income, defined as wages, salaries and professional fees, is given a credit of 25 per cent of the amount of the tax attributable to the earned income.
 2. The normal tax on the first \$4000 of net income is fixed at 3 per cent, and upon the remainder of the new income at 6 per cent.
 3. The surtax rates begin at 1 per cent on net incomes from \$10,000 to \$12,000; an additional 1 per cent for each \$2000 of net income up to \$36,000; then 1 per cent additional for the next \$4000 of net income up to \$40,000; and then 1 per cent additional for each \$6000 of net income up to a total of 25 per cent at \$100,000 and over.
- Capital assets are defined as property held by the taxpayer for profit or investment for more than two years. Upon the sale of capital assets the tax on the gain from the sale is limited to 12 1/2 per cent of the gain and the amount by which the tax is reduced on account of such loss is limited to 12 1/2 per cent of the loss.
- 5. The taxpayer is permitted to take as a deduction from his gross income in determining his taxable income interest on indebtedness and losses of a nonbusiness character only to the extent that the sum of these two items exceeds his wholly tax-exempt interest.
- 6. In community property states where the husband and wife have a

Federal Aid Highways Would Encircle Globe

Washington, Dec. 17.—MILEAGE of federal-aid highways completed at the close of the fiscal year, which ended June 30, was greater than the circumference of the earth. Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the Bureau of Public Roads, in his annual report, announces that 26,388 miles of federal-aid highways have been completed, of which 8820 were finished within the last fiscal year. In addition, 14,775 miles were under construction June 30, while 8917 more were contemplated in projects that had been approved.

ECONOMY IS URGED BY MR. WADSWORTH

Five-Year Halt on Unnecessary Improvements Advocated by Mr. Wadsworth

Tax revision, election of President Coolidge to succeed himself in the presidential chair and elimination of unnecessary state improvements until state taxes are reduced to normal, were discussed by Eliot Wadsworth, Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, and Homer Loring, budget commissioner for Massachusetts, at the December luncheon of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts at the Copley Plaza Hotel today.

Nation's Debt Reduced

The Treasury official went at some length into the Nation's finances, relating that the public debt had been reduced, declaring that operating expenses of the Government had been cut each year during the Republican Administration and asserting that the budget of the United States is about to benefit from the program of economy and efficiency through the Mellon tax reduction policy. The results, said Mr. Wadsworth, speak for themselves and constitute a "record of work well done on which to ask reelection."

Continued:

Since April 30, 1921, the nation's debt has been reduced by \$1,940,000,000. Interest at 4 1/2 per cent a year on this sum means an annual saving of \$87,000,000 for taxpayers. The treasury has also refunded \$7,500,000,000 of debt at lower interest rates. Each quarter of 1 per cent cut in interest charges on this sum means a saving of \$19,000,000 a year for taxpayers. It is impossible to estimate the value to this Nation of the skillful handling of these transactions by Secretary Mellon.

The fact that a reduction in taxes can be recommended at this time is due to good management and nothing else. If expenses had not been brought below income, it would have been idle to have proposed a plan for tax reduction.

Regarding proposals to reduce taxes, Mr. Wadsworth further said:

It is estimated that this reduction will save taxpayers \$97,500,000 a year. The estimated saving, principally to taxpayers with the lower incomes, from cutting the present normal tax from 2 1/2 per cent, and the present normal tax from 1 to 2 per cent, would be about \$91,600,000 a year.

Surtax Rates Reductions

Reduction of surtax rates by eliminating the surtax on incomes from \$8000 to \$10,000, and scaling all surtaxes to 10 per cent, would save \$10,000,000 or over, may temporarily reduce taxes paid to the Government as

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

DEMOCRATS' STAND FOR DRY PLATFORM HITS GOV. A. E. SMITH

Tammany Chief Silent But Registers Surprise When Shown Monitor Survey Figures

Governor's Presidential Boom Said to Be Drifting—Wet Stand Has Reflected

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Directly in advance of the expected announcement of the launching of the boom of Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, for the Democratic nomination for President, the publication by The Christian Science Monitor, of the survey of the opinion of Democratic state chairmen throughout the country on the wet and dry issue, caused a political sensation in this city.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, who has proclaimed that he wants a wet plank to have the question settled once and for all, read the survey with interest. While the Tammany leader would have no comment he plainly exhibited his surprise. Schooled as he is in concealing his emotions when he read what the chairman of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland and Connecticut had to say on this subject he could not avoid betraying the fact that he was startled.

While there has been a decidedly active movement in behalf of the New York Governor prior to his signing the bill that wiped the prohibition enforcement act off the statute books of this State, of late his presidential boom has been drifting. However, during the coming week B. F. Yoakum, the former railroad magnate, who until recently had been a Republican, is to get under way the movement that is expected to bring Governor Smith prominently before the country as a presidential possibility.

A Period of Silence

Whereas Herbert C. Pell, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, on his return from Europe in September, declared that prohibition would no longer be an issue in national politics and predicted that both of the major parties would declare for the retention of the Eighteenth Amendment, since Mr. Murphy made his declaration on the wet side none of the Democratic leaders in this State will comment on the prohibition situation.

Tammany was confident that by reason of the state Prohibition Enforcement Act having been repealed it would capture at the November election a majority of the Assembly of the state Legislature. Instead the Tammany representation was decreased by six. Since that time the lieutenants of Mr. Murphy have been silent on the wet and dry issue, although the Tammany leader maintains his personal view that the majority of the people in this country want light wine and beer.

Republican leaders were equally as interested in the survey as were the Democrats. Charles D. Hilles, Republican national committeeman, who managed the Taft campaign in 1912, said the statements were impressive. Mr. Hilles takes it for granted that if President Coolidge is nominated by the Republican convention he has written his own platform and the resolutions committee of the convention will be spared the trouble of drafting a platform. President Coolidge's views on prohibition, Mr. Hilles

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

MINERS TO VOTE ON WAGES AGREEMENT

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The delegates to the conference of the Miners' Federation have decided to take a ballot on the question of giving notice to terminate the wages agreement. Three months' notice is required to denounce the agreement, and the ballot will not be taken till the new year. The men will be advised to terminate the agreement, and there will undoubtedly be a big majority in favor of this course.

This will not necessarily mean a strike, but a new agreement satisfactory to both sides must be made, falling which a ballot, with a two-thirds majority, could call a national strike. Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' Federation, stated yesterday that the purpose of the ballot was to secure greater freedom of negotiations. The constitutional course taken gives ample time for this. This year, said Mr. Hodges, the miners would have produced only 7,000,000 tons short of the highest record and they surely deserved a living wage. Mr. Hodges having been elected a Labor member of Parliament will shortly resign the secretaryship of the Miners' Federation.

Swaraists Refuse

TO ACCEPT OFFICE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.—It is understood that the Swaraists, or home rule members of the Bengal Provincial Legislature have decided not to accept office, as they had been invited to do by the Governor of Bengal because of the Swaraist success in the recent provincial elections, unless several conditions were met. These conditions are that the political prisoners be released, repressive laws withdrawn, provincial autonomy be granted and the national demand for swaraist accepted.

It was also decided that the ministers should refuse to accept salaries and that the party would reject the budget if its demands were not granted.

ECONOMY IS URGED BY MR. WENTWORTH

(Continued from Page 1)

much as \$100,000,000 a year, but it is confidently expected that the encouragement to productive business and enlarged incomes therefrom will soon bring the returns back to the present figure and probably in excess thereof. The fundamental reason for this recommendation is to stop withdrawal of capital from active business by investment in speculative securities, which hinders the development of the country and tends to keep money rates high.

Loss in productive power of high surtaxes is best shown by the figures themselves. In 1916 the number of incomes over \$300,000 was 1296, while in 1921 the number was 246. In 1916 the total of all incomes over \$300,000 was \$952,972,886, while in 1921 the total had fallen to \$183,534,305. During this same period the total net income returned by all taxpayers increased from about \$6,000,000,000 to over \$19,000,000,000.

Avoiding the Tax
Can anything express more clearly the fact that large incomes are not being reached by the present law? There are legitimate ways to avoid the tax and they are being used.

The proposal to do away with higher surtaxes is being questioned by those who contend that the rich should pay a larger proportion of their income in taxes than those of moderate or small means. The thought that the rich are being taxed in proportion to their ability to pay is not an unpleasant one, but, while the present law gives that impression, this result is not obtained in its actual workings.

Election of a Republican senator from Massachusetts as a colleague for Henry Cabot Lodge also was advocated by Mr. Wentworth, who deplored that the State's representation in the Senate for six years had been one for and one against almost every issue presented.

Mr. Loring advocated a five-year halt on unnecessary state improvements, should it require that time to reduce the taxes of the State to normal. "What the city, the State and the people in the State need is a few years of old-fashioned economy and the determination to live within their income," he said. "The national Government has set us an example, and the State should set an example to the counties, cities and towns." He continued:

Cites Debt Reductions
"Three factors enter into the conditions of state finance. What the state owes, what it spends and the extent to which the citizens are taxed. The picture of what the city owes is very satisfactory. In 1919 its direct debt was \$40,000,000. Dec. 1, 1923, that had been reduced to \$20,600,000, accomplished by the operation of the pay-as-you-go policy. So long as that policy continues there need be no concern over the state debt."

The spending situation was not nearly so satisfactory, he pointed out. In 1910 the cost of running the State was approximately \$17,000,000. In 1923 it was \$44,000,000. During that period the population increased approximately 18 per cent and the expense of running the State more than 150 per cent he said.

A part of this expenditure went to the care of the 29,000 wards of the state in hospitals, reformatories, prisons, and infirmaries and other institutions, a total of 28, all of whom had to be housed, fed, clothed and otherwise cared for. They required 6000 attendants making 35,000 who had to be fed three times a day.

The state also expended \$9,000,000 on roads, had a payroll of \$15,000,000 for 12,000 employees and spent \$15,000,000 on its wards.

Massachusetts was one of the first states to recognize that the finances and business of the State require special supervision, and through its adoption of such a policy great benefits had already accrued. As an example, he said, the budget requests for 1923 had been reduced \$9,000,000. The only way to reduce taxes, he went on, was to stop spending. Dependents must be cared for, and there were other responsibilities that could not be escaped, but there were a large number of desirable improvements that could be postponed for a few years.

PADLOCK NOTICES ISSUED
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 17 (Special)—Two more "padlock" notices will be sent out today to resort keepers by Charles W. Bowdoin, special attorney. It is stated by him, in addition to two mailed on Saturday, making a total of 18 who have received such warnings in the campaign instituted by the District Attorney and the police.

OLD SCHOOL SEEKS FUNDS
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 17—With the object of restoring to America's oldest preparatory school to the position of a national institution which it once held, the trustees of Hopkins Grammar School have announced the launching of a 400,000 building and maintenance campaign. Hopkins Grammar School, which has noted alumni scattered all over the United States, was founded in 1660.

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SHOE FACTORIES BECOMING ACTIVE

Haverhill Industry Revives as Result of Agreement

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 17 (Special)—Haverhill shoe factories are already taking on new activity as a result of the acceptance of the working agreement, and operatives in some factories who have been out of work received instructions to report at the factories this morning.

The shoe manufacturers have instructed all their salesmen throughout the country to sell shoes, and the industry is experiencing a hustle and bustle that has been lacking for weeks. Substantial orders have already been received by some of the larger factories, and these will keep several hundred workers busy for some time. Other orders are expected to follow.

The acceptance of the agreement was timely, and if no understanding had been reached the season's business would have been lost to Haverhill manufacturers in less than two weeks.

SOCIETY LEADERS IN NEW YORK BACK DRY ENFORCEMENT

Leaders of New York society have come forward definitely for prohibition enforcement and identified themselves with the New York Branch of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, said Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, national chairman, on her return from New York. The New York committee, of which Mrs. Roswell Miller is chairman, plans to hold a meeting at Town Hall on the evening of Jan. 7, at which Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, is to be one of the speakers.

Women are getting into line for law enforcement all over the United States, Mrs. Peabody says. Parallel meetings conducted by them will be held in many cities where citizenship conferences are planned. Ohio had organized with a strong representation, including the farm women of the State, and has opened a headquarters at Columbus, with Mrs. William H. Alexander as executive secretary. Pennsylvania is getting well under way. Nebraska is planning a strong campaign and the women of the south are active and effective in their methods.

A pageant, "America the Beautiful," written by Miss Esther Bates of the faculty of Boston University and with a foreword by Katherine Lee Bates, author of the hymn, "America, the Beautiful," is ready for production and will be brought out by several organizations in the near future.

Among those associated with the New York committee are Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. William Jay Schefflin, Mrs. Robert W. DeForest, Mrs. Felix Adler, Mrs. John H. Finley, Mrs. Wilton Merle Smith, Mrs. Henry Sloan Coffin, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, Mrs. Edward M. House, Mrs. James Madison Pratt, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Miss Elizabeth Billings, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., Mrs. John Grier Hibben.

MERRIMACK VALLEY HI-Y CLUBS TO MEET

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 17 (Special)—At a meeting of representatives of Hi-Y clubs in Haverhill, Lowell, Lawrence, Newburyport and Groveland, held at the Haverhill Y. M. C. A., plans were made for a Hi-Y conference to be held in this city on Jan. 26 to which members of all the Hi-Y clubs in the Merrimack Valley will be invited.

In addition to the Hi-Y members invitations will be sent to selected boys in the valley towns in which there are no Hi-Y clubs. The meeting to plan for the event was attended by two boys and one adult member from each of the places mentioned above.

DENVER AND GRANDE WESTERN
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—Reorganization plans for the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad, involving the issue of securities having an approximate par value of \$132,000,000 have been approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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Peace Essay Prizes Planned for Students

Contest Closes June 1—Mrs. Andrews to Receive Compositions

Students in normal schools and teachers' colleges and seniors in secondary schools throughout the world are invited to participate again this year in a world essay contest conducted by the American School Citizenship League. The subject for students in normal schools and teachers' colleges is "Methods of Promoting World Friendship Through Education." The subject for seniors in secondary schools is "The Organization of the World for the Prevention of War."

Three prizes of \$75, \$50 and \$25, given by the Misses Mary and Helen Seabury, known as the Seabury prizes, are to be awarded for the best three essays in each set. The contest closes June 1, 1924. Essays should be sent to Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary, 405 Marlborough Street, Boston 17, Mass.

The United States judges appointed are: Milton Bennion, dean, School of Education, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah; M. L. Brittain, president, Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Sarah A. Dykes, Sun Prairie, Wis.; Harry A. Miller, Central Michigan Normal School, Mount Pleasant, Mich.; J. B. Brown, state department of public instruction, Nashville, Tenn.; Miss Annie C. Woodward, High School, Somerville, Mass.; M. P. Shawkey, president, Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.; John W. Hall, dean, School of Education, University of Nevada, Reno, Nev.; A. Duncan Yocum, School of Education, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.

SUGAR BEET RAISING IN MAINE ADVOCATED

BREWER, Me., Dec. 17—The Rev. J. E. Blake has been experimenting with the raising of sugar beets in Maine and the samples sent to refineries show that there is good sugar content. Mr. Blake figures that 30,000 to 45,000 plants to the acre will yield 40 tons of beets, worth \$7.70 a ton.

Mr. Blake proposes to get 500 farmers to devote 10 acres each to beet growing, the aggregate yield of which would net approximately \$1,155,000. Such an amount would be an inducement for refining concerns to establish a factory in Maine to handle the crop. Mr. Blake further argues that sugar beet raising would strengthen the dairy business in the State, because the plant-tops and pulp could be used for fodder to advantage.

TEXTILE WORKERS HOLD CONFERENCE

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 17—At a meeting of the New England conference of the United Textile Workers of America here on Sunday, resolutions were passed declaring that everything possible was being done to back up striking operatives at Dover. The conference also condemned the plan of representation of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, and appealed to all textile operatives, who had not yet done so, to join the United Textile Workers. Delegates were present from Woonsocket and Pawtucket, R. I.; Maynard and Fall River, Mass., and many cities and towns in New Hampshire.

NEW CHAMBER ORGANIZES
PEABODY, Mass., Dec. 17 (Special)—The business men and manufacturers of this town have just completed the organization of a new Chamber of Commerce to succeed the organization which passed out of existence some months ago. Officers elected include: Mark E. Kelley, president; William F. Sawyer and John W. Donovan, vice-presidents; Sol. D. Hershenson, secretary; Frank W. Pennington, treasurer; Harry W. Whidden, Charles E. Bickford, George S. Curtis, George A. Barnaby and David Craig, directors.

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Proposed Methodist Episcopal Temple



Plan Calls for 24-Story Building to Cost \$4,000,000, Located on Highest Broadway Point, New York City

METHODISTS PLAN \$4,000,000 TEMPLE

Structure Will Overtower Woolworth Building From Distance

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 17—A \$4,000,000 building, 24 stories high, to consist of a Methodist Episcopal Temple, large apartments, stores, and loft space appropriate for community and welfare work, is to be erected on Broadway, between 172d and 174th streets, as soon as building costs begin to decline, according to an announcement made by the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reiser.

The site selected is the highest point on Broadway, and viewed from a distance the edifice will tower higher than the Woolworth Building. It is planned to raise half of the amount needed by means of a first mortgage, the other \$2,000,000 to be raised by second mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds, to be publicly issued.

Plans for furthering the project will be discussed Thursday night at a dinner to the members of both committees which John McE. Bowman, president of the Bowman Hotels and a member of the advisory committee, will give at the Hotel Biltmore. Job E. Hedges will preside. The speakers will include Royal S. Copeland, United

States Senator from New York, Bainbridge Colby, Col. William Hayward, Samuel McRoberts, president of the Metropolitan Trust Company, and Bishop Luther B. Wilson, and possibly ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman and Will H. Hays.

AKRON TO TEST RUBBER PAVING
AKRON, O., Dec. 14 (Special Correspondence)—The first rubber paving laid in the United States is to be tried here as the result of several years' experimenting by the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. A strip of road-way about 20 feet wide is to be laid in a busy traffic section with two types of rubber blocks, one kind partly of soft rubber, the other type being all hard rubber. The blocks will be eight inches long, four inches wide, and three eighths deep, with beveled edges. Durability, economy, and noiselessness are the advantages claimed.

ISSUES EQUIPMENT TRUSTS
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—Chicago & North Western has been authorized to issue \$7,740,000 equipment trust certificates to be sold at 97½.

Approximately 25% Discount on Towle Silverware

Sofford's Jewelry Shoppe
Importers Hand-Carved Ivory Beads, Pearls, etc.
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Mr. Sofford has just returned from Paris with a new display of Crystal Beads, in white and colors, ranging in price from \$7.50 to \$40.00.

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Deferred payments on the budget plan enable customers to purchase on 12 months' credit at cash prices, plus the smallest possible charge for such accommodation.

THE GIVING OF CREDIT UNDER THIS PLAN IS A STRAIGHTFORWARD BUSINESS PROPOSITION, BASED ON PRINCIPLES WHICH SHOULD GOVERN ALL BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL NINE O'CLOCK

Metropolitan Furniture Co. of Boston
777 Boylston St.

CHANGE IN CHINA SEEN BY DR. EDDY

New Central Government Soon Is Predicted

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 17 (Special)—Dr. D. Brewster Eddy, recently returned from a trip to the interior of China, speaking at the public forum in this city last evening, said:

The fundamentals of honesty in the business life of America today are being accepted by China as a solution of the two greatest problems confronting that country today—banditry and graft. A regeneration of the Central Government of China and the overthrow of militarism are the only moves that will overcome these two problems.

He said that China had been made to see the light through the leadership of America and it was his opinion that within a short time a new and powerful central government would assume power in that country.

Dr. Eddy expressed the opinion that China, through American influence and by its own efforts would in a few years establish itself as one of the leading nations of the world.

GREAT PORTLAND TERMINAL OPENED

(Continued from Page 1)

In such structures. It contains a complete repair shop and in its construction there were used 60 tons of structural steel and 17,000 square feet of glass. The water for the locomotives is drawn from two 75,000-gallon steel tanks, raised 60 feet in the air on steel towers.

Locomotives operating out of this terminal will be coaled from a new pocket having a capacity of 2000 tons. This pocket fitted with the latest automatic machinery can supply a locomotive in three minutes. Connected with the coal pocket is the sand shed where 40 carloads of sand used in the sand boxes of locomotives can be stored. This drives the sand by steam, shoots it to the top of the coal pocket, from which it is supplied to the engines while they are being given their quotas of coal.

In the large general administration building is the office of the yard master in charge of the operation of the whole terminal, and he has many assistants. Dormitories are also provided for the men who have to "lay over" for a few hours. It is believed that the beneficial effects of the new terminal will be almost immediately noticeable in all parts of Maine, through the speeding up of traffic.

INVESTMENT DATA SOUGHT
Louis Dornier, technical director of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, at Washington, D. C., will arrive in Boston tomorrow afternoon for a visit relative to commercial intelligence and financial investment data, which the bureau compiles, under his direction.

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Special for Tomorrow
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Gravy, Mashed Potatoes, Stuffed Tomatoes, Choice of 10 Desserts, Roll and Butter.

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At the better stores

THE MOORE PEN CO.
140-144 Federal St., Boston

MOTOR LICENSES NUMBER 550,000

Registrar Goodwin Reports One in Every Five Persons Eligible in State

Approximately one in every five persons eligible in Massachusetts to operate motor vehicles, is licensed, said Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles in a report for the year ending Dec. 1, which he made public today at the State House.

"More than 550,000 persons received licenses to operate motor vehicles in this state during the present year," said the registrar. "This is one in every five persons over 16 years, the lowest age at which any person may receive a license to operate a motor vehicle."

Registrar Goodwin said that 159,121 applicants were examined for operators' or chauffeurs' licenses in 1923, as against 121,245 in 1922. A few more than 120,000 new operators' licenses were issued and 39,000 applicants failed to pass their examinations the first time they tried the ordeal.

Revocations of licenses to operate motor vehicles in 1923 numbered 11,613, and in 1922 the number was 8269.

More motor vehicle operators were barred from the road in 1923 because of the use of liquor than for any other offense, said Mr. Goodwin. In 1923, the report showed that 3323 licenses were revoked or suspended because their possessors were found to have operated motor vehicles while using liquor as against 2460 such revocations in 1922.

Reckless driving caused the revocation of 722 operators' licenses while 512 licenses were revoked in 1922 for the same offense. For using motor cars without the permission of the owners, 365 operators' licenses were taken from them.

Licenses taken away or registration certificates revoked because of defective brakes or faulty headlights numbered 1642 as in contrast with 1322 last year.

Y. M. C. A. CHRISTMAS PARTY
The Huntington Avenue branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. has made arrangements for a big Christmas tree illumination and party, to be held in the lobby Friday night, Dec. 21. The party will be a social gathering, consisting of secretaries and young women employees at the Huntington Avenue branch, and also a chorus of boys, will sing Christmas music, and there will be carol singing for everybody.

CHRISTMAS
will be most enjoyed by
dining at either

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FOUR-FOOT CELLAR ISSUE POSTPONED

Special Commission Favors No
Action Pending Decision of
Supreme Court

Postponement of any further action by the Massachusetts Legislature pending the decision of a similar case now before the State Supreme Judicial Court, was recommended by the special commission created by the Legislature to investigate the advisability of removing certain building restrictions imposed by the State on land in sections of the Back Bay, in its report filed today with James W. Kimball, clerk of the House of Representatives. Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General, chairman of the unpaid commission, took the decision to the office of the clerk of the House.

Aside from Attorney-General Benton, the commission consisted of William F. Williams, commissioner of public works, and John R. Mahony, commissioner of the building department of Boston.

The commission was established as the result of a petition of the Engineers' Club of Boston for permission to have the restrictions removed which prohibits the construction of a cellar below grade 12, or "more than four feet below the level of the mill dam as fixed by the top surface of the hammer stone at the southeast corner of the emptying sluices."

Originally Owned by State
All of the land in the Back Bay was owned originally by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and in conveying land by deeds to certain private individuals, restrictions were placed on the realty to keep it as a residential district. Cellars below the four-foot mark were prohibited, because the buildings are erected on piles, and it was necessary to have a free outlet for the water which flowed from the Charles River under the various buildings.

The Engineers' Club desired to construct a cellar below the four-foot mark and petitioned for legislation authorizing the removal of these restrictions, hence the creation of the special unpaid commission to investigate the proposed removal of the restrictions on all the Back Bay property so affected.

The report filed today stated that restrictions have been removed on many parcels of land in the Back Bay district, but recommends that action in the present case be deferred until the Supreme Court disposes of the case now before it for final adjudication.

Case Pending in Court
This pending case in court was brought by Thomas Allen and other owners of adjoining premises against the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company owning the parcel of land on the northwest corner of Arlington and Newbury streets, to restrict the defendant from constructing a building in such a way that the cellar or lower floor of the building would be placed more than four feet below the level of the old mill dam as fixed by the top surface of the hammer stone at the southeasterly corner of the emptying sluices, in violation of the stipulation contained in the deeds from the Commonwealth to the defendant's predecessors in title. This suit was referred to a master and the case was argued before the Supreme Court only last week.

In the report filed today, the commission said: "The plaintiffs contend that the stipulation referred to was inserted in the deeds from the Commonwealth as a part of a general plan for the development and improvement of its Back Bay lands and the sale thereof at enhanced values, that the stipulation was inserted for the benefit of all persons who might at any time own any part of that land, and that the General Court had not the power to release the land in controversy from the stipulation, so as to deprive the plaintiffs of their right to enforce it."

"If the court should decide in favor of the plaintiffs, legislation such as that proposed would have little real and might be of questionable propriety. In any event, the opinion of the court will throw light on the legal questions involved."

EPISCOPALIAN ACTORS ORGANIZE GUILD; NAME GEORGE ARLISS HEAD

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP)—A hundred prominent members of the theatrical profession, led by George Arliss and Julia Marlowe, organized the Episcopal Actors Guild last night at a meeting in the Little Church Around the Corner.

The guild will co-operate with the social service commission and other organizations of stage-folk in encouraging high ethical and moral standards in stage productions, and will undertake the coaching of amateur theatricals by church societies.

Bishop William T. Manning of New York was elected honorary president and George Arliss active president. The council and advisory board include Florence Reed, Jane Cowell, Kate Wynne Mathison, Anne Harding, Kate Claxton, Grace Griswold, Albert Phillips, Macklyn Arbuckle, John Drew, Cyril Maude, Julia Marlowe, William Hodge, Otis Skinner, John Golden and Daniel Frohman.

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EARL OF READING APPEALS TO INDIA

Viceroy Deprecates Undue Pre-
cipitancy in Steps Taken to
Secure Desired Goal

By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.—The Viceroy at the annual dinner of the European Association held in Calcutta on Saturday night expressed his pleasure at being again in Calcutta and hoped that the activities of the European Association would not be relaxed and that the European committee would continue fully to support the association. After a lively survey of the past year's events, the Earl of Reading continued as follows: "Last year our financial position caused the greatest anxiety; we took the most drastic steps to reduce our expenditure." He claimed that the action of certifying the increase of the salt tax was justified by the financial position and the subsequent improvement in India's credit. It had no ill effect on the poor. The diminished importance of India's position in the Empire was shown by the lengthy debate on India in the Imperial Conference, and the sympathy exhibited by the Secretary of State.

The Swarajists' Victory
On the questions of the composition of the methods of recruitment, the conditions of employment, the present and the future of the civil service now being considered by a royal commission, the Viceroy refrained from committing himself. Discussing the new elections and the return of the large numbers of Swarajists to the Assembly and the provincial councils, he was more explicit. The last Assembly, he said, had left a record of solid achievement. There had been pressed forward the plow of the pioneers over new fields, and in the furrows behind were left seeds which were germinating a crop for posterity to reap. The new councils, Lord Reading added, would contain many who once held aloof from the constitutional bodies. These men had been in the past connected with ideas of progress contrary to accepted ideals, and the Government trusted that a closer acquaintance with the work of administration would eventually result in increased sobriety of judgment and a greater regard for more peaceful and safer methods of progress.

All Were Patriots
Where India was concerned, he said he was sure that all were according to their abilities and convictions true patriots, the difference only existing in regard to the speed of progress. The Viceroy said that Europeans generally considered themselves as a brave and they would like to convey the coach at a safe pace behind well-trained horses. Others would harness race horses to the coach and send them on a long journey with a loose rein at a speed of a five furlong race. Haste and impatience did not make for real progress. All past movements in England came by stages. Let them beware, he concluded, of undue precipitancy which might retard the advent of the desired goal.

"Let those desiring to serve India—Hindus, Muhammadans, Europeans, classes and masses, march as one progressive army with the patriots and statesmen in the foreground leading India to achieve its destiny as a nation of high aims and aspirations, of contentment and happiness."

BILL WOULD MOVE IMMIGRATION STATION

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Removal of the United States immigration station from Ellis Island and the erection of new buildings for immigration purposes on Governor's Island at a cost of \$5,000,000 is sought in a bill introduced in Congress today by Solomon Bloom (R.), Representative from New York.

Mr. Bloom described conditions at Ellis Island as being a "blot on the name of the country," and he charged Congress with the responsibility for failing to appropriate money for the erection of suitable quarters for the immigrants. Appropriations for remodeling the present station would be money wasted, in the opinion of the New York Representative.

**TRUMPET RECALLED
OF WRIGHT BROTHERS**
LONDON, Dec. 17.—The twentieth anniversary of the first successful flight of an airplane by the Wright brothers was prominently mentioned by newspapers today, which compared recent developments in flying with the skepticism and even ridicule with which the Wrights at first had to contend.

The Morning Post, wondering what another 20 years would develop in aviation, said: "This is certain—the names of Orville and Wilbur Wright still will be held in honor and will be inseparably associated with the art of aviation as the name of Columbus is associated with America."

FRANK H. FOWLER
ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER
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ELIOT 1804

LETTER OF BISHOPS IS IN CONTROVERSY

Episcopal Clergymen Comment
on Charge of Heresy Against
the Rev. Lee W. Heaton

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The so-called "fundamentalist-modernist" controversy over the virgin birth and the bodily resurrection of Jesus, which for months has been drawing sharp lines of cleavage in the Baptist and Protestant Episcopal churches, has taken a serious turn in the latter communion by the rallying of the liberals or modernists to the defense of the Rev. Lee W. Heaton, rector of Trinity Church, Fort Worth, Tex., charged with heresy.

A leader in this movement is the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, Fifth Street and Park Avenue, one of the richest and most influential Episcopal churches in New York City. Dr. Parks, after reading the pastoral letter of the House of Bishops, sent to all clergymen of the Episcopal faith following the meeting of the prelates last Nov. 14 at Dallas, Tex., protesting against "new teachings in many pulpits" vigorously reaffirmed his modernist views and challenged the House of Bishops to place him, instead of Mr. Heaton, "a poor, helpless, but not altogether friendless man," on trial for heresy.

Challenges Bishop Manning
Dr. Parks's challenge was directed at the Rt. Rev. William T. Manning, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor endeavored to communicate with Bishop Manning today and was informed that he was in New York City, but could not be seen. Similarly, inquiry at Mr. Parks's office elicited the fact that he was "overwhelmed" and could reply only to written inquiries.

"There is a widespread belief that the letter of the bishops is really directed against the Bishop of Massachusetts," declared Dr. Parks in his remarks. "That his book is one of those disgusting utterances that has disturbed the minds of many laymen."

The Rev. Mr. Heaton in defense of his position with regard to the virgin birth had said it is identical with that of Bishop Gore and Canon Storrs in England, the one a high churchman and the other an evangelist, and Bishop Lawrence in America. So far the House of Bishops has not mentioned the name of Bishop Lawrence.

"Why do they not name him?" Dr. Parks asked with added emphasis. "Because it would be necessary to bring him to trial. Why is he not brought to trial because it would rock this church to its foundations?"

Dr. Parks then directly challenged Bishop Manning to bring him to trial for having preached for a lifetime just the doctrines that the bishops have now condemned.

Recalls Crosey Trial
The present case is reminiscent of the trial at Batavia, N. Y., in 1906, of the Rev. Algernon S. Crosey of Rochester, N. Y., who not only denied the virgin birth of Jesus, but the authenticity of his resurrection and the proofs of his divinity. Dr. Crosey was removed as rector and later became a Socialist lecturer.

The Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, who was brought to book more than a year ago by Bishop Manning for expressing views akin to the Rev. Mr. Heaton's, said: "The step Protestantism is taking is away from the Bible as an infallible book to the spirit of Jesus Christ."

"I want you to know that many clergymen, and even bishops, do not accept the pastoral letter as authoritative. Only 63 out of 145 bishops attended the meeting in Dallas recently, and some of the 63 did not approve the letter, but thought it not worth while to oppose the others."

"Modernism is the contribution that the church is trying to make to modern movements. Modernism is religious assistance for current problems," concluded Dr. Grant.

SO. CALIFORNIA EDISON PROJECT
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Directors of Southern California Edison Company have approved the 1934 budget of \$24,268,000 for electrical development in connection with the Big Creek-San Joaquin river project, bringing expenditures on it since November, 1918, to \$118,000,000. The ultimate cost will approximate \$375,000,000.

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HEARINGS BEGIN IN ALLER SUIT

Arizona Woman Seeks to Have
Card Restored in The Chris-
tian Science Journal

Hearing on injunction proceedings brought by Mrs. Catherine Aller, of Phoenix, Ariz., on Aug. 10, 1932, in which she seeks to enjoin the Board of Directors of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.; and the Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society, from removing her card as a practitioner from The Christian Science Journal, was begun in the United States District Court before Judge George W. Anderson, sitting at Boston, today.

The case came up on demurrers, the court having previously ruled that it had jurisdiction inasmuch as property rights as distinguished from merely ecclesiastical rights were involved. The purpose of this bill was to test the right of the Board of Directors and Trustees to remove a practitioner's card from the Journal because of the expressed views of such practitioner regarding the policy of the administration. Mrs. Aller contends that by removing her card from the list in the Journal the Board of Directors negatively announced to the followers of Christian Science that she is no longer a practitioner in good standing, and that she has been subjected to pecuniary loss thereby.

Discretionary Power Claimed
The defendants deny this and aver that they are not required to determine whether a practitioner is in good and regular standing before removing a card from the Journal, but that they have discretionary powers to consider it to be in the interests of the Church to do so.

A large number of Christian Scientists were in court today, many of them practitioners, as the case is regarded as having an important bearing on the legal rights and standing of Christian Science practitioners throughout the field.

Edward F. McClennen of Dunbar, Nutting & McClennen represented Mrs. Aller. Walter A. Dane of Abbott, Nay, Dane & Buffum appeared for the defendants.

Mr. McClennen read the bill to test practitioners' rights with the defendants' answers. He held that Mrs. Aller was a practitioner in good standing and had prepaid her admission to the Journal until October 1933 at the solicitation of the directors and that to remove her card was a violation of contract.

Mrs. Aller's deposition, taken at Phoenix in the early part of 1933, was put in evidence by Mr. McClennen. It contained nearly 300 questions and answers. To many of these Mr. Dane interposed objections on the ground that they were immaterial, but Judge Anderson said that he was disposed to admit them unless they were obviously irrelevant.

Mr. McClennen referred to the questionnaire sent to Mrs. Aller which was to have been answered before a decision could be made with respect to her card in the Journal. Among the questions it contained was one asking for a full statement of her position with respect to the legal controversy in which the Board of Directors and the Trustees had been engaged.

Mrs. Aller did not make answer to these questions. Mr. McClennen said he would contend that even if she had done so it would have had no bearing on her ability to practice Christian Science successfully.

RICKENBACKER MOTOR
DETROIT, Dec. 17.—Rickenbacker Motor Company has withdrawn from the market \$1,000,000 of its stock, which it will retain in the treasury, having obtained sufficient capital, in the opinion of the directors, to finance operations on a profitable basis. About \$6,000,000 of the authorized \$7,500,000 40 par stock is outstanding. There is no preferred.

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EFFICIENCY BUREAU FACTS DEMANDED

Congress Takes Up Controversy
Concerning Reclassification of
Federal Employees

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The large number of federal employees who must be rated and classified, both for their own advantage and the benefit of the Government, are affected by the contention that is now going on over the method of classification.

Medill McCormick (R.), Senator from Illinois, introduced a resolution in the Senate last week, which has been adopted, providing:

"That the committee on expenditures in the executive departments be, and hereby is, directed to inquire into the annual cost of the United States Bureau of Efficiency, the number of persons employed therein, the individuals responsible for their appointments, and the value, if any, of the Bureau of Efficiency."

Following the action of Senator McCormick, F. R. Lehlbach (R.), Representative from New Jersey, introduced a resolution in the House directing the Personnel Classification Board, "to transmit to the House copies of the minutes and all letters, circulars, or communications issued by them."

Mr. Lehlbach commenting on his stand said:

The reason for this inquiry is that it has been charged that instead of performing the duties specifically imposed upon it by the Classification Act of 1923, such as creating classes within the various grades set forth in the law, and causing the civilian personnel of the district to be allocated to such classes, as specified by the act, these directions have been ignored and a classification has been set up at variance with the classification contained in the act itself.

A similar situation in the classification of the field service has been charged. The facts and circumstances thus far known seem to create a presumption that these charges are well founded. In order to have complete information upon which the truth of the charges may be definitely ascertained, this resolution is introduced."

A similar resolution will be introduced in the Senate today by Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South Dakota. Mr. Lehlbach and Senator Sterling have been consistently behind the effort to obtain an effective reclassification of the Government workers.

The storm center seems to be the Personnel Classification Board, which recommended the Bureau of Efficiency method of allocating positions, a method already defeated in Congress and opposed by the Civil Service member of the board.

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BOY SCOUT WORKER FAVORS DRAFTING WEALTH FOR WAR

Dr. Hyde Declares "an Amendment Is Needed to Put It
Into Effect"—Sees Blow to Selfishness

To the end that war may be made as repellent to all classes as it is to those who must fight, The Christian Science Monitor has proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, expressed in substance as follows:

In the event of a declaration of war, the property, equally with the persons, lives and liberties of all citizens, shall be subject to conscription for the defense of the Nation, and it shall be the duty of the President to propose, and of Congress to enact, the legislation necessary to give effect to this amendment.

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The proposal to amend the Constitution of the United States to provide for the conscription of capital and labor as well as fighting men in the event of a declaration of war, is generally conceded among leaders here to be the only fair and impartial method of procedure. The mobilization of the Nation's entire resources written into the supreme law of the land, it is declared, would work a healthy restraint on would-be profiteers who otherwise could batten on the misfortunes of others. The specter of a war in which all would be required to make equal sacrifices, it is insisted, would do much toward exhausting every channel of arbitration before the solemn declaration was uttered.

Dr. B. T. B. Hyde, when asked his opinion of the proposed constitutional amendment to lessen the probability of war, said:

"A hundred years form now, this sort of thing would be automatic, but now an amendment is needed to put it into effect."

Dr. Hyde is educational director of natural history for the Boy Scout Foundation for the five boroughs of Greater New York. He has been for 30 years a trustee of Teachers' College, and is well known as an anthropologist, chemist, and engineer. His greatest work is with the Boy Scouts, in which as scout master he has his own troop. He was favorably impressed with the peace plan, but saw in its application a need for education so broad that results could not be immediately expressed. He added: "It would be necessary to appeal to the finer minds in industrial organizations which are slowly developing in this country. That is, so that as a group they would be prepared to make what at first would seem to be a sacrifice, but would be accepted and understood as a normal nonprofit-taking support of the country."

"In a broad sense, everything that will help to bring about a state of

greater unselfishness, either in the individual or Nation, must be helpful."

**Dr. Thwing Urges Nations
to Brand War as Outlawed**
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17 (Special)—Charles F. Thwing, President-Emeritus of Western Reserve University, while agreeing with the purposes of the plan for universal conscription as a means to prevent war, declares that "the difficulty with it is its failure to touch fundamentals. It seems to me to represent tinkering and not thinking."

Dr. Thwing goes on to outline a proposal for outlawing war which, in his opinion, might more readily accomplish the end of all war. "I venture to suggest," he said, "that a declaration, by each nation of the whole world, that offensive war is criminal and that those who wage it are regarded and treated as criminals, would help to solve our problem. The League of Nations has made such a declaration."

"Such a declaration, made by every nation, would not prevent war, but it would be a touchstone or a test which might deter a nation, considering a declaration of war, from actually making it."

OHIO RIVER COMMERCE GROWS
PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17.—River commerce in the Pittsburgh district during November totaled 2,487,108 short tons, according to figures just compiled. Coal was the leader with 1,855,835 tons, and ranking second with 429,087.

CANADIAN CAR & FOUNDRY
MONTREAL, Dec. 17.—Canadian Car & Foundry, Ltd., reports for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 net income of \$1,421,573, compared with a deficit of \$556,632 for the 1934 fiscal year.

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Twenty Years Today Since the Wrights Invaded the Air

Extended Controlled Travel Into New Element

TWENTY years ago today, on the beach near the little town of Kitty Hawk, N. C., the shackles of surface transportation, which had held man earth-bound through all history, were struck at last from his feet. Twenty years ago today, for the first time a man rose from the ground in a power-driven heavier-than-air craft under his control.

In December, 1903, it was evident to all who had given attention to the problem of mechanical flight that the time was ripe for its solution. Despite the jeers of the uninformed, steady progress had been made, and it was apparent that complete success could not be much longer delayed. The work of Leonardo, of Cayley, of Henson, Moillart, and Lilienthal was to come to fruition at last. Realizing that, experimenters in many countries were working with excited haste that they might be the first to take the final step and might gain the imperishable glory of having been the first to fly.

Oh! Bicycle Builders

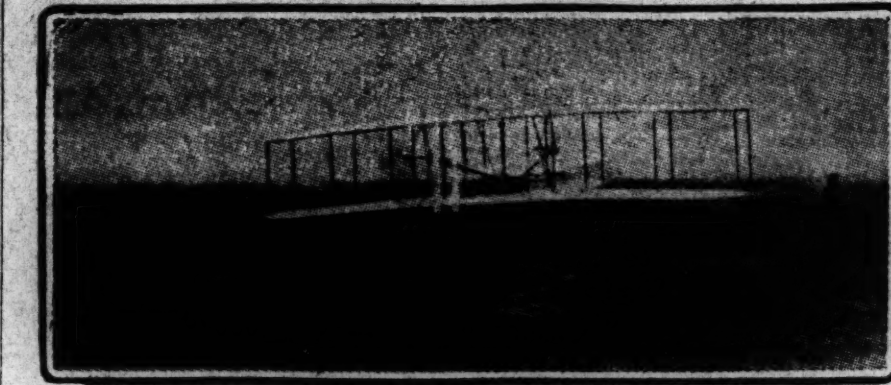
Langley's second trial had been made over the water of the Potomac on the 9th of December, and, as at the first attempt, an accident in launching caused disaster to the machine. Meanwhile, Orville and Wilbur Wright, bicycle builders of Dayton, O., had been steadily and quietly continuing their work in preparation for the trial of the engine-driven airplane which was the logical development of their three years of study and experiment with gliders. On the 15th of December they had their machine finally set up and ready for test at Kitty Hawk, and during that day Orville, the younger of the brothers, launched into the air by a crude catapult, made a flight of 12 seconds' duration, quickly followed by three others of which the longest lasted one second less than a minute and covered a distance of 850 feet. It was a tiny beginning, but improvement was steady from that day, and the historic importance of the date cannot be overestimated. Like many another epoch-making event in history, however, it passed almost unnoticed at the time of its occurrence, and we cannot escape wonder, in looking back over the records of the period, that press and public so little appreciated the significance of the experiments among the Carolina dunes.

Time passed, and other designers and engineers began to gain some measure of success, and national pride sought to justify itself in a few unfortunate cases by belittling the work of the Wrights. Santos Dumont and Farman and other courageous experimenters in France and elsewhere succeeded in making flights in airplanes of their own designs in 1906 and 1907. The Wrights had nothing to say in answer to their detractors, but in the fall of 1908, when they considered that the proper time had arrived, they declared themselves ready for public trial. Orville Wright went to Fort Myer to prove the ability of his machine to meet the specifications imposed by the United States Army, while Wilbur took another airplane to Europe for demonstration there. The latter established himself at Pau, at Camp d'Auvours, where the site of his exploits is now marked by a monument which the French, three years ago dedicated to the memory of the great pioneer. It was some time after his arrival before any long flights were made, and the voice of the critics and doubters grew loud.

The Answer

The answer came at last in the form of a flight of more than an hour's duration, with the airplane circling the field under such perfect control as to leave no doubt in the minds of any spectators that those who had been first in the field were the masters still, and it is said that Captain Ferber himself, one of the most prominent of the early French contributors to the aerodynamic art and always generous in acclaiming the successes of others, after watching two or three circuits of the field, exclaimed at last: "It is enough. We do not exist." To detail the triumphs which followed in England, in France, in Germany, and at home, or to list the honors bestowed upon the inventors by an admiring world would be merely tedious. The airplane as it stands today is a sufficient testimonial to their work.

The reason for the Wrights' success, where so many had failed, has been much discussed, and it will provide subject for arguments for many years to come. The nature of their principal contribution, however, is clearly apparent. Taking a very simple form of glider, not differing in any



THE FIRST FLIGHT, DEC. 17, 1903



ORVILLE WRIGHT

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WILBUR WRIGHT

important aerodynamic particular from that previously used by other experimenters, they applied a control which enabled the pilot to change the distribution of air load on the wings and so to right the machine after any disturbance without the necessity of shifting his own weight. For the acrobatic efforts of Lilienthal, which provided a barely sufficient control for a very light and small glider, they substituted the use of the warped wing, essentially similar in idea to the lateral control now used on every airplane, the largest and the smallest. The Wrights always took a practical view, and they saw clearly how vain and futile an achievement it would be to gain the glory of making the first step into the air if the aircraft were not fully responsive to the pilot's will.

There have been many great inventions in the course of man's development and of his constantly growing control over his environment. To very few has it been given to devise an essentially new vehicle of transportation, making it possible to travel more comfortably and more rapidly than before. Only two in all history, this one unknown genius who first hatched a boat, and the builder of the first aircraft, have invaded a new element. For Orville and Wilbur Wright, and for them alone, was reserved the unique privilege of extending controlled travel into a new dimension. There were none before, and there never can be any other, to share that glory. The name and the fame of the brothers Wright will survive through ages yet to come, and the generation of Americans which has seen the beginnings of the development which they started will bequeath to succeeding generations a deathless pride in their great achievement.

TEXTILE MILLS OPEN AT NAGPUR
BOMBAY, Nov. 17 (Special Correspondence).—A very notable incident in the industrial history of the Central Provinces occurred at Nagpur recently. When His Excellency Sir Frank S. Governor, opened a new cotton mill, known as the Model Mills, at Nagpur. The mill has 40,000 spindles, 1020 looms, and a well-equipped dyeing and finishing plant.

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The Measurement of Loads on Airplane Structures

WHEN an airplane is flying steadily on a straight course the load on the wings is of course exactly equal to the weight of the machine, which the air pressure against the wings must support, and it is evenly divided between the two sides of the structure. Unfortunately, that ideal condition does not always prevail. As soon as there is any change of path, or as soon as the atmosphere becomes in the least disturbed, the load is neither equal to the weight nor symmetrically distributed, and its determination becomes a matter of very great practical importance, as the strength required in the structure is of course dependent solely on the maximum loads likely to be encountered. The designer who does not know, with at least an approximation to accuracy, what those loads are, is working in the dark, and he is apt to make some part of his machine too weak on the one hand, or make it needlessly strong and excessively heavy on the other.

There are many possible ways of determining load, varying in value and in potential accuracy as in complexity. The most obvious procedure would, of course, be to measure the load directly, and it has often been suggested that that be done by inserting instruments for recording the pressure between the wings and the body wherever the two come in contact, so securing a direct reading of the lift of the wings as it is transmitted across the joints. The design and installation of the necessary instruments presents such difficulties that it has never

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been carried out in a practical manner for the wings. A closely analogous method has, however, been used for the determination of the force acting on the tail.

The French Method

Even though it may not be convenient to measure the load on the wings as a whole, if the stress in a few individual members be known it is generally possible to work backward to the force which was originally responsible for the production of the stress, and it is on that idea that the French have worked at their government-owned laboratory. They measure the maximum tension experienced at any time during a flight for each of the most important wires in the structure, using for that purpose a very ingenious and compact instrument consisting of two yokes connected into the wire and faced with aluminum blocks which are separated by a hardened steel ball. The tension in the wire, tending to draw the yokes toward each other, causes the steel ball to make an indentation in the aluminum, and the depth of that indentation is a measure of the greatest force applied to produce it. This method, simple and direct as it is, is somewhat restricted in scope by the fact that only a single reading can be secured in each flight. For a real analysis of the loads in maneuvering, then, a great number of short flights must be made and a single "stunt" performed during each one, the aluminum blocks being changed after each landing to make ready for a new record.

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of a propeller while it is actually rotating at 1500 revolutions a minute and mounted on an airplane which it is driving through the air at 100 miles an hour.

A Disadvantage

The use of pressure measurements for load determination does, however, involve one serious disadvantage in the elaborate preparations required. To make a really complete analysis by that method requires the installation of tubes leading to at least 150 points, and the total number on the wings and tail has sometimes been as high as 300. Even on a small airplane, the amount of rubber tubing needed for connections, if all the readings are to be taken at once, runs close to half a mile, and when pressure distribution on an airship hull is under investigation many miles of connecting tubes are needed. All of this must be installed, in the case of the airplane, before the surfaces are covered, and if a connection loosens or develops a leak the fabric must be removed to make a repair before any more information can be secured on the point to which that particular connection ultimately leads. Obviously the usefulness of the method is much limited when it can only be applied to a relatively small number of specially prepared machines, for the ideal aimed at in all first-flight research in airplanes should always be the perfection of equipment which can be used by any pilot, on any machine, at any time.

Although nothing else approaches the measurement of actual pressure intensities in the completeness of the information afforded, there is a way of measuring total load on the wings without making any preliminary changes in the airplane, the forces being indicated directly by an instrument held in the observer's lap. The instrument is called an accelerometer, and its operation depends on the fact that every change in the external force applied to a structure (such as the lift on the wings of the airplane) changes the motion of that structure in space, and thereby creates internal forces, or "dynamic loads," which are just proportional to and in equilibrium with the external forces originally applied. To render that abstract statement more concrete, suppose it applied to the familiar case of a passenger elevator. If the force applied to the cable which raises the elevator be suddenly increased beyond that necessary to support the car or to keep it moving steadily upward at constant speed, there will be an upward acceleration and, as everyone knows from personal experience, the passengers will feel an increase of their "apparent weight." Similarly, if the cable is suddenly slackened off and the car allowed to drop, the "apparent weight" will decrease, with physiological sensations well known. All of these effects are exactly proportional to the pull in the cable. If the passengers will feel an increase of their "apparent weight" as a downward pressure on their bodies which is twice normal, it must inevitably follow that the upward

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

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Motor Ships Fast Ousting Steamers

Low Fuel Consumption Lessens Costs and Increases Radius

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 1.—With the termination of the boiler-makers' lockout which caused such depression in the shipbuilding trade, comes evidence of a revival, especially in the outlook for motor ships. The big shipbuilding firm of Messrs. Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson publish a works magazine called the Shipyard and the current number is devoted largely to this type of vessel. To the shipowner the vital question in ordering new tonnage must always be that of running costs. An article on this point states that the motor ship gets a big pull over the steamer, especially on long-distance voyages.

An average motor ship of 9000 tons deadweight, including bunker fuel, burns 9 1/2 tons of oil at 11 knots, as against 30 tons for the steamer. Taking as an example the 39-day voyage from England to Hong Kong via the Panama Canal, the steamer would need to call at Honolulu for fuel, losing a day, plus the various port charges. The motor ship burning 20 1/2 tons less oil per day would be able to accommodate 250 tons more cargo. Thus the motor ship costs less for fuel and takes more cargo.

It is also pointed out that the advantage is on the side of the motor ship on long voyages, owing to its greater radius of action. With its low fuel consumption its carrying capacity is little diminished, whereas the steamer's capacity falls off rapidly, being 16 to 20 per cent less on a 6000-mile voyage than on one of 1000 miles. The Shipyard cites the experience of the East Asiatic Company, which sold all its steamers and now owns over 20 motor ships. It also gives the curious fact that during the slump which has been hanging over the shipping trade, not a single motor ship out of some 300 was laid up.

On the Clyde, at the time of writing, the busiest works are those of the Diesel Engine Company, in which is being built the machinery for the 21 motor ships of the Bank Line, and also the engines for the big Royal Mail ship now building by Harland & Wolff in Belfast.

FORD PLATE GLASS DIVIDEND
NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Ford Plate Glass Company has been authorized by the Ohio State Securities Commission to declare a 56 1/2 per cent stock dividend on the common stock, increasing the issue from \$6,400,000 to \$10,000,000.

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LUMBERMEN FEEL WESTERN ACTIVITY

New England Operators Urged
to Offer Better Service to
Meet Competition

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 18 (Special)—Lumber operators are disturbed over the business outlook for 1924 on account of Pacific coast competition which has recently been making itself felt as never before by New England lumbermen. At the largest gathering of the Lumbermen's Association ever held, the opinion generally expressed was that if New England operators are to market their product in satisfactory quantities next year, they must battle for business and offer a service greatly superior to that available from western shippers.

Pine stumpage is now selling at \$15 a thousand in New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont, compared with \$3 on the Pacific coast and \$5 to \$6 in the provinces, especially Quebec and Nova Scotia. All the northern New England lumbermen have to offset this discrepancy in price is that western operators require 90 days to ship and New England lumbermen can, if they will, actually deliver in one week.

Local operators are also concerned over the facility of water shipments by which lumber is coming from Seattle to Boston at \$10 a thousand feet freight by water, while the freight from Aroostook County in Maine, for instance, is now \$12 a thousand. It is said that tremendous quantities of lumber are now coming from the Pacific coast, while local lumbermen have difficulty in marketing their product.

Increased building operations have resulted this winter in a healthy demand for lumber, providing the price is right. Never was December, ordinarily an off-month in the trade, so good as this year, according to the testimony of members of the association.

H. H. Sturges, of Portland, Me., president of the Maine Lumbermen's Association, said that there is a surplus of lumber for box manufacturing, which accounts for the low prices at which some of it is being offered.

The present lumber situation, said Sturges, is a rather difficult problem for the operators. Prices of stumpage remain high, cost of labor is high, while the prices of the manufactured product has fallen so much that at the present time there is not a reasonable profit to be obtained by manufacturing lumber.

The outlook for the Maine and New Hampshire lumbermen to do well in 1924 is not very bright, he said, but he felt that only the amount needed is produced. My advice to lumbermen is, go slow.

BOMBING SQUADRON OVER BOSTON TODAY

Men from the 101st national bombardment group were commissioned to bomb Boston and neighboring cities in the annual bombing of the Memorial Association.

The 101st national bombardment group, which is now in the process of being retrained at Fort Belvoir, Ill., is the only one of its kind in the United States. It is the only one of its kind in the United States. It is the only one of its kind in the United States.

The drive now in its second week. Last week the school children and students throughout Massachusetts led in the response. Now the committee is seeking to reach the grown-up folk. A special committee is visiting prominent business men throughout the State to ask if they will be the Massachusetts "over the top."

Flots of the 101st squadron, Massachusetts national guard, volunteered their services to help raise the patriotic fund.

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IPSWICH MUSEUM FUND TO BE RAISED

Historical Society Seeks Housing
for Antiques

IPSWICH, Mass., Dec. 17 (Special)—An organized campaign has been instituted by the Ipswich Historical Society to raise a fund which will defray the cost of constructing a building in the rear of the present quarters in the John Whipple House, for the display of a large collection of gifts that never have been exhibited.

The Whipple house, which is owned by the society, is one of the finest old houses of colonial architecture to be found in the county. It is believed to have been built in 1638. At present the rooms are overcrowded with rare collections.

When the society collection, and many additional gifts that await acceptance, are finally grouped in the new building, the town will have a historical museum which its promoters believe will be quite as interesting as the Essex Institute and Peabody Museum at Salem, both of which attract visitors from all sections of the country.

The need for adequate room grows more apparent each year, as the older residents of the town wish to dispose of some of their treasured belongings and estates are settled. In Ipswich attics, covered with dust of years, are valuable collections of weapons, firearms, farm implements, and many other bulky objects, all of which tell an interesting story in themselves, but because of the lack of room in the Whipple House, these antiques are denied to the public.

ART

At Goodspeed's

An exhibition of miscellaneous etchings, inclusive of some popular and historically famous artists, is being held at Goodspeed's Print Shop on Ashburton Place. It is possible, in so varied an accumulation as this, to see how extensively etching adapts itself as a medium in the hands of different men. Take Canova and Méryon, for example. Both have selected similar subjects. One works for an effect of painting in the striking light and shadow contrasts, heightened by aquatint; the other, in primary, simple, less theatrical.

There are several of the familiar barnyard subjects by Jacques, some good impressions of Lepere's "Bridge at Brugnot" and "Avenue of the Legros" delicately drawn hay scenes. Outside's "The Barn" is done with the usual profusion of line. "The Violinist," by Gaudenzio, has the swaggy charm of his Spanish subjects. Whistler's "Billingsgate" is one of his favorite wharf scenes. His "Title Page to French Set" has great historical interest. "Tiger Heads" by A. Hugh Fisher, sparkling with realism. The two tria prunks of Seymour Haden's "The Town-path," represent examples of his finest work. His work of drippant has given a burly quality which enriches the plate with some exquisitely soft tones of gray. The Goya impressions have the interesting peculiarities of his weird and ironic imagination.

Zorn's "Frau Granberg" demonstrates his needle in its most inspired moments. There is a definite feeling of light and color, and a trenchancy of stroke that makes it vigorous and lifelike. There are some late impressions from Rembrandt: A sketch of "Christ Disputing With the Doctors" and "Christ and the Woman of Samaria." Although one does not expect the finer products of this master to be purchasable at this late date, his genius pervades everything that bears his name.

SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED
KINGSTON, R. I., Dec. 17 (Special)—The two \$50 scholarships offered by the State Grange for high records at the Rhode Island State College have been awarded for home economics to Miss Martha O. Sayles of Pascoag, R. I., and for agriculture to William H. Brown of Newport, R. I. Miss Sayles is a sophomore and Mr. Brown a senior.

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Music in Boston

Joseph Lautner

Joseph Lautner, tenor, gave a recital Saturday afternoon in Jordan Hall. He sang the following songs and arias:

"May, the Maiden".....Carpenter
"Your Voice Is Like Bell".....Athenion
"Return of Spring".....Wyman
"She Walks in Beauty".....Chaffetz
"Winter at the Door".....Braine
"Total Eclipse" from "Samson".....Handel
"Il Mio Tesoro" from "Don Giovanni".....Mozart
"Chanson de Fortunio".....Goossens
"Chanson de Barberine".....Goossens
"Chanson d'Automne".....Chapientier
"Les Trois Souverains".....Chapientier
"La Fleur des Eaux" from "L'Amour et la Mer".....Chapientier
Songs from the "Dichterliebe" cycle.....Schumann

Henry Olsson was the pianoforte accompanist. Chausson's "Poème de L'Amour et de la Mer" was given here in its complete form by Mme. Alexander-Marius in 1903, one of the many gems of French song which that unforgettable artist introduced for the first time to the American public. Since that time comparatively few singers have attempted it, although its beauty is indisputable. To sing even the first part was an ambitious undertaking on the part of Mr. Lautner, but curiously enough in this, the most difficult number on his program, he seemed most effective. But Mr. Lautner has a special talent for the interpretation of French music. Last spring he gave an exceptionally fine performance of Satie's "Socrate" at a concert organized by the division of music of Harvard University, a performance remarkable for its musical understanding and its evident comprehension of the composer's intentions. On Saturday he was no less successful in Chausson's "Fleur des Eaux," music no less difficult, although conceived in a far different spirit from that of Satie.

In the arias by Handel and Mozart it is more difficult to find words to praise for Mr. Lautner. Here he failed to catch the "grand manner" which Handel's music demands, or the grace and elegance of Mozart. Too often did he sing as a well schooled pupil, to whom the music was but an exercise the more so, he learned, and having served a technical purpose, dismissed the familiar melody, "Chaloff's setting of Byron's 'She walks in beauty' was the most distinctive. It is well written music of imaginative content, and was admirably sung by Mr. Lautner. S. M.

"The Messiah"
At Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon the Handel and Haydn Society, Emil Mollenhauer, conductor, sang Handel's oratorio, "The Messiah," assisted by Jeannette Vreeland, soprano; Barbara Maurel, contralto; Richard Crooks, tenor; Reinold Werrenrath, and the Boston Festival Orchestra. The performance will be repeated this evening.

An audience that filled every seat and the available standing room gave every evidence of enjoying the performance as a whole. Some there were, probably in the minority, who sighed once more for a more varied and spirited reading of the score than

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University Extension Volume Has
Objectionable Statement

In answer to a complaint made by a student in the Spanish class conducted by the division of university extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education, who pointed out that while the federal law prohibits signs advertising liquor, one of the class books makes false claims for the value of beer; James A. Moyer, director of the division, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today that a new textbook, meeting the requirements of the course, prepared by the division's own staff, and containing none of the objections found in many commercial textbooks now available, will soon be ready for use.

The appearance of the objectionable matter was altogether inadvertent, Mr. Moyer said, and would be taken up at once if it had not been already by the division. While prohibition has been a law of the United States for several years, the meaning of the law in its finer applications, such as noted in the Spanish textbook, is not at once apparent, even to a loyal observer. All the more insidious on that account, perhaps, a person whose thought is centered on the handling of a given subject for classroom presentation may easily miss an important point of that character, Mr. Moyer pointed out.

Material of a "wet" nature is not the only objectionable element in many textbooks, he said. Selection of books suitable for use in the division's classes or for study by its students, has been found so difficult that in many instances the division has been compelled to prepare its own. While there may be numerous textbooks on a given subject, not one of them may meet the needs of extension classes, which, it is coming to be found, require special textbooks of their own. In the first place, such books must be inexpensive. Any one costing \$2 or \$3 is regarded as too costly to be offered in a class of that kind. Methods pursued in the books may not be suitable for the particular needs of extension classes. As a textbook of some sort is essential in some of the classes, the division is obliged to do the best it can with the available supply until such time as its own staff can define the needs and prepare the material. A number of such textbooks are now in use and others are in course of preparation.

Miss Kern's Recital
Grace Kerns, assisted by Alma La Palme, cellist, and Raymond Putnam, pianist, gave a recital Saturday night in Jordan Hall. She sang songs by Handel, Mozart, Liszt, Scott, La Forge and others.

Miss Kern's voice is fresh and clear, and, at times, very pleasing. While it lacks warmth and richness, it has a certain charming simplicity and distinctness. But it cannot be said that she penetrated very deeply into the significance of the music for her interpretations of Handel, Mozart and Liszt were somewhat colorless. It is the quiet, reverie-like song that Miss Kerns is at her best.

Miss La Palme proved herself an accomplished cellist. Mr. Putnam revealed an excellent technique in his solos and was a discerning accompanist.

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GREATER INTEREST IN SCHOOLS PROPOSED

ESSEX, Mass., Dec. 17 (Special)—A definite program for the advance of the school interests of the towns has been outlined by the local Parent-Teachers Association. A committee appointed for the purpose has already started a canvas which seeks to bring every parent into the membership of the association. A great many new names have already been added to the enrollment.

In line with the membership campaign a public entertainment will be held in the town hall tonight, to which every townsman is invited. It is the purpose of the association to conduct a series of first-class lectures and entertainments during the winter and spring months, and to promote the interests of the schools in various other ways.

COUNTY INTERESTS TO BE DISCUSSED

SALEM, Mass., Dec. 17 (Special)—Various community interests of Essex County cities and towns will be discussed by speakers from the several districts at a get-together meeting of the Essex County business men, called by the Salem Chamber of Commerce, to be held next Wednesday noon at the Salem Club in this city.

The meeting gives promise of being one of the most interesting conferences ever held under the auspices of the Essex County Associated Boards of Trade. Delegates have been promised from every community. The speaking and general business of the meeting will follow a luncheon served at noon.

COTTON CLOTH MILL SOLD
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 17 (Special)—The Jackson Mill in the town of Scituate has been sold by the B. B. & R. Knight, Inc., a subsidiary of the Consolidated Textile Company, to Webster Knight 2d, and after over two years of idleness will resume the production of cotton cloth. The purchase includes 51 acres and buildings, including 2246 mule spindles and 2353 ring

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MORE TIME GRANTED PUPILS GIVING TO HARDING MEMORIAL

More time has been granted teachers and school committees in Massachusetts in which to allow pupils to share in the Harding Memorial drive, which was to have ended today. This is the result of an appeal to Louis K. Liggett, chairman of the Massachusetts committee.

More than 90 per cent of the schools throughout Massachusetts are said to be co-operating in the drive for \$200,000 which is to be this State's quota. Not only are pupils supporting the fund directly but, in many cases, they are soliciting contributions. Back of this drive the special gifts committee, headed by James Jackson, State Treasurer, is working to make up any deficit left by school children.

BANNER AWARDED SCHOOL
PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 17 (Special)—The state banner for the best school garden has been awarded to the Webster Avenue School of this city. The banner, presented on behalf of the Civic and Park Association by Thomas F. McLaughlin, county agent, was accepted for the school by Roman Magnusi. At the same time, 200 school children, who participated in the school garden movement here, were commended for worthy effort.

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OXFORD RUNNERS BEAT CAMBRIDGE

Team Cross-Country Title Won
by Dark Blue—Individual
Title to Light Blue

By Special Cable
BOSTON, Dec. 17.—Although T. C. Fooks, Cambridge University, gained first place with comparative ease, the Oxford University representatives, under the guidance of their captain, M. A. McInnes, who himself finished third, packed so well in the annual interservice cross-country race over 2 1/2 miles here Saturday, that they won by 27 points.

The way Fooks held the team together was worthy of special comment. When Fooks established a big lead at the half-way mark the Oxford skipper concentrated on bringing along F. A. Montague, whose brother was a former president of the Oxford University Athletic Club and a great cross-country runner. McInnes kept his men going both by reward and example, only leaving him within 100 yards or so of the finishing line. A half mile from home he seemed to be moving easily, and would almost certainly have caught C. B. Morgan, who finished second, had he not stayed back to bring Montague along.

After Morgan had led the field for perhaps half a mile after the start, McInnes went to the front and set a fast pace. For a time Fooks lay well back, doubtless with a view to keeping the men together as a team, but when the two leading Oxonians began to open out a big lead he went after them. Getting past Morgan was, however, no easy task. In the course of their keen duel the pair drew nearer and nearer to McInnes, until finally all three were abreast. At the incline named Copes Hill the Cantab was 40 yards ahead and moving fast and comfortably, and when he arrived at the finishing line he was over 200 yards in the lead. About a mile from home Montague was not feeling too comfortable, and there seemed to be a distinct probability of A. E. Young, the second of the strung-out Cambridge team, overhauling him. Seeing this, McInnes sent Morgan ahead and dropped back himself to coach the third man. Young came in fifth, but as two more Oxonians, P. H. M. Bryant and K. H. Bell, followed him, it was obvious that the Light Blues were outpointed.

Nothing could detract from the merit of Oxford's victory, but it was regrettable all the same that the Cambridge team should not have been at full strength on this most important occasion. P. W. Harris, one of the mainstays of the Light Blue team, was not able to turn out, and Capt. W. E. Yates, running after an enforced absence from training, was never in the picture after the first couple of miles. The course was in excellent condition. It was not really heavy, but certainly heavier than last year, when McInnes established a record time of 41m. 23.5-ss., and Fooks' time of 43m. 12s. represents good speed, especially as he was not pressed closely on the way in. Following are the placings and times with only four fully recorded: T. C. Fooks, Cambridge, 42m. 12s.; C. B. Morgan, Oxford, 42m. 14s.; N. A. McInnes, Oxford, 43m. 12s.; P. A. Montague, Oxford, 43m. 24s.; A. E. Young, Cambridge, P. H. M. Bryant, Oxford, K. H. Bell, Oxford; J. E. Bell, Cambridge; J. E. Bell, Cambridge; A. Yates, Oxford; J. L. Jones, Cambridge, and W. E. Yates, Cambridge.

VERMONT CHURCH SCHEDULE

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 17.—The University of Vermont 1924 football schedule, which includes a game with Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., the first of the season, will be held at Burlington, Vt., on Saturday, Dec. 22. Other important games are scheduled for Dec. 29, at Burlington, Vt., and Jan. 5, at Burlington, Vt. The schedule also includes a game with the University of Michigan, Nov. 22, at Ann Arbor, Mich., and a game with the University of Wisconsin, Dec. 29, at Madison, Wis. The schedule also includes a game with the University of Illinois, Dec. 29, at Urbana, Ill., and a game with the University of Pennsylvania, Dec. 29, at Philadelphia, Pa.

GLENDON PRESENTED CUP

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 17.—R. A. Glendon of Boston, for 21 years rowing coach of the United States Naval Academy, was presented with a silver cup, Saturday, by the officers of the navy, many of whom had been members of his crews. The presentation was made in the presence of the academy, and took place in the armory of the academy, after a reception of the guests. The cup was presented to Glendon by the officers of the academy, and was a tribute to his long and successful career as a rowing coach.

GRECO-ROMAN WRESTLING

Greco-Roman wrestling will be shown in one of the feature numbers making up the program of the annual carnival in Mechanics Building Dec. 21. If the promoter's plans are realized, the contest will bring together the best of the world's champions at the sport. The contest will be held in the evening, and will be a tribute to the sport of wrestling, which has been a part of the Olympic games since ancient times.

WEST POINT WINS AND LOSSES

WEST POINT, Dec. 17.—The West Point indoor pony polo squad won and lost Saturday. The squad, through fine stick work and superior horsemanship, won from the Second City Troop of Philadelphia, in a hard-fought game, by a score of 5 to 2. Cadet, New featured with 6 of the Army's goals in this contest. Squadron A sent in a team for the second contest, and defeated another cadet team handily by a score of 4 to 1. Both Whitley and Cameron played well for the New York Guardmen.

AMHERST PICKET HOCKEY TEAM

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 17.—Amherst College will be represented by a hockey squad of 16 men at the third annual college hockey week, Dec. 21-23, at Jan. 1. It was announced today by Manager Merrill. A series of matches is to be played with Yale, Dartmouth and Williams. The trip is to be made at the invitation of the Snowbird Club of Lake Placid. The men chosen for the trip are: Captain Sylvester, Hunter, Allard, Titus, Jones, Kingman, Lawson and Cameron.

YALE LOSERS OPENING GAME

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 17.—The New Haven team defeated Yale here Saturday night in a clean and well-played hockey game by a score of 4 to 1. Both teams went scoreless in the first period. In the second, Yale, Lempy and Gilly scored in rapid succession. Yale owned the last period with a goal in the first two seconds, while Potts scored Yale's one tally with only two minutes playing time left.

NAVY DEBATE CHAMPIONS

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 17.—The United States Naval Academy defeated the University of Pennsylvania, Intercollegiate Soccer League champions at soccer, 2 to 1, here Saturday.

LEHIGH DEFEATS LAFAYETTE

LEHIGH, Pa., Dec. 17.—Lehigh University defeated Lafayette College at soccer here Saturday, 5 to 1.

HARVARD WINS OPENER

HARVARD defeated Clark University in its first basketball game of the season Saturday, 24 to 10.

Miss McWood Breaks Record for Plunging

DETROIT, Dec. 17.—Miss F. D. McWood, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, National A. A. U. champion, established a new world's record in the women's plunge for distance at the Detroit "Y" pool Saturday night by coasting 59 ft. The former world's record was 54 ft. 6 in.

HARVARD LEADS IN SQUASH RACQUETS

Teams A and B Battle Way to
the Top—Lincoln's Inn Close
Behind in Senior Race

MASSACHUSETTS SQUASH RACQUETS ASSOCIATION INTERCLUB CHAMPIONSHIP

Class A	W.	L.	P.C.
Harvard University	11	4	723
Lincoln's Inn Society	11	4	723
Harvard Club	10	5	687
Tennis & Racquet Club	10	5	687
Union Boat Club	8	7	533
Boston Athletic Association	8	7	533
Newton Center S. T. C.	6	9	460
Neighborhood Club	6	9	460
Harvard Freshmen	4	11	323
Class B	W.	L.	P.C.
Harvard University	11	4	723
Tennis & Racquet Club	10	5	687
Union Boat Club	10	5	687
Milton Club	10	5	687
Lincoln's Inn Society	8	7	533
Boston Athletic Association	8	7	533
Newton Center S. T. C.	6	9	460
Neighborhood Club	6	9	460
Harvard Freshmen	4	11	323
Class C	W.	L.	P.C.
Milton Club	13	2	867
Union Boat Club	11	4	723
Harvard Club	10	5	687
Walkover Club, Brockton	8	7	533
Newton Center S. T. C.	6	9	460
Neighborhood Club	6	9	460
Boston Athletic Association	4	11	323
Neighborhood Club	2	13	123

Harvard University's Class A and Class B teams have forged ahead in the race for the championship of their respective divisions in the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association as a result of matches played over the weekend in the interclub series. Class A team advanced with a clean victory over that of the Boston Athletic Association, and the second division quintet defeated Newton Center Squash Tennis Club, also making a clean sweep of the five matches played.

Team A needed to win every match of the five to take the lead, and when, after the victories of Capt. W. P. Dixon and J. J. Gleason on Friday, R. P. Rose and Carroll Harrington won Saturday, the issue depending on the final match between G. D. Debevoise and M. P. Baker '23, playing for the B. A. A. Debevoise managed to come through with flying colors, winning in straight sets, 15-11, 15-9, 15-11, thereby saving Harvard from second place, as Lincoln's Inn Society's Class A team was only one point behind. J. D. DuBois and R. S. Wright of Harvard's Team B showed up especially well in their straight-set victories.

The race between Lincoln's Inn Society and Harvard University first team promises to be very close from now on. Harvard does not engage in competition again until Jan. 12, when it meets Tennis and Racquet on the Boston courts. In the meantime Coach Harry Cowles has ample time to polish his team for the battle with the powerful "T. and R." quintet. Lincoln's Inn will be called upon to face the Union Boat Club the week before.

R. C. Bray of Newton Center gained a two-set lead on Capt. P. E. Callanan of the Harvard Club, but the latter braced up and won the match, 14-13, 10-15, 15-10, 15-10, 15-9. O. T. Russell was the only loser for Harvard Club, bowing to J. W. Cooke. The Class B race between Harvard and Lincoln's Inn Society is now tied for fifth place in Class A, having drawn a bye Saturday. In Class B, Tennis & Racquet and Union Boat Club are tied for second place, each one match behind the leader, Harvard University, while Milton Club and Lincoln's Inn Society are tied for third place. The winner of the Harvard-Union Boat Club, Lincoln's Inn Society, Neighborhood and Milton.

In Class C, Milton Club continues to lead, strengthening its position by an overwhelming victory over Newton Center S. T. C. Union Boat Club still remains in second place. Other winners were Boston Athletic Association and Harvard Club. The summary:

CLASS A	W.	L.	P.C.
P. E. Callanan, Harvard Club, defeated R. C. Bray, Newton Center, 14-13, 10-15, 15-10, 15-10, 15-9.			
G. D. Debevoise, Harvard Club, defeated R. P. Baker, B. A. A., 15-11, 15-9, 15-11.			
Dr. F. S. Kellogg, Harvard Club, defeated A. R. Holt, Newton Center, 2-0.			
W. Cooke, Newton Center, defeated O. T. Russell, Harvard Club, 15-10, 15-10, 15-10, 15-10, 15-10.			
P. B. Watson Jr., Harvard Club, defeated P. M. Goodard, Newton Center, 3-0.			
CLASS B	W.	L.	P.C.
Carroll Harrington, Harvard University, defeated Harold Plimpton, B. A. A., 15-10, 15-9, 14-17, 15-13.			
R. P. Rose, Harvard University, defeated J. O. Kerrigan, B. A. A., 15-11, 17-15, 15-12.			
G. D. Debevoise, Harvard University, defeated M. P. Baker, B. A. A., 15-11, 15-9, 15-11.			
W. P. Dixon, Harvard University, defeated R. A. Powers, B. A. A., 15-13, 15-4, 15-9.			
J. J. Gleason, Harvard University, defeated T. B. Plimpton, B. A. A., 15-10, 15-8, 15-13.			
CLASS C	W.	L.	P.C.
Harlow H. Schankelberger, Neighborhood, defeated J. O. Stubbs, Tennis and Racquet, 15-15, 16-14, 15-15, 6-15, 15-11.			
R. V. Wakeman, Neighborhood, defeated R. E. Smith, Tennis and Racquet, 10-15, 15-12, 15-10, 15-14.			
M. A. Blackmur, Neighborhood, defeated R. H. Gammell, Tennis and Racquet, 15-10, 15-15, 15-14, 9-15, 15-9.			
Paul Blackmur, Neighborhood, defeated Sister Washburn, Tennis and Racquet, 15-7, 15-9, 15-9.			
Richard Blackmur, Neighborhood, defeated Gortals Hubbard, Tennis and Racquet, 15-12, 15-14, 15-4.			
C. O. Wellington, B. A. A., defeated O. N. Hurd, Milton, 15-13, 15-15, 11-15, 15-12.			
B. A. King, Milton, defeated W. M. Bulfinch, B. A. A., 15-12, 15-10, 15-14.			
C. E. Clifford, Milton, defeated H. C. Johnson, B. A. A., 15-13, 15-7, 15-17.			
W. H. Russell, B. A. A., defeated J. Richardson, Milton, 15-12, 15-16, 15-17, 15-15.			
W. B. Wood, Milton, defeated E. A. Baker, B. A. A., 15-15, 15-10, 14-16, 15-14, 15-11.			
H. N. Rawlinson Jr., Harvard Freshmen, defeated R. McIlvaine, Lincoln's Inn, 15-12, 15-15, 15-11.			
E. T. Kingsley, Lincoln's Inn, defeated P. M. L. Hart, Harvard Freshmen, 10-15, 15-15, 15-17, 15-12.			
H. M. Lovett, Lincoln's Inn, defeated R. M. Harriman Jr., Harvard Freshmen, 15-13, 15-9, 15-11, 15-16, 15-17.			
R. F. Cleveland, Lincoln's Inn, defeated H. Jackson, Harvard Freshmen, 15-8, 15-12, 15-15.			
R. Carey Jr., Lincoln's Inn, defeated W. W. Weller, Harvard Freshmen, 15-11, 15-4, 15-15.			
J. D. DuBois, Harvard, defeated E. F. Wales, Newton Center, 15-1, 15-7, 15-4.			
E. M. Upjohn, Harvard University, de-			

ated G. H. Fernald, Newton Center, 15-11, 15-11, 15-10, 15-7.
R. A. Fernald, Harvard University, defeated Allen Jackson, Newton Center, 15-4, 15-11, 15-11.
F. I. Chappin, Harvard University, defeated E. W. Cobb, Newton Center, 15-7, 15-7, 14-15, 15-7.
J. H. Fernald, Harvard University, defeated W. B. Snow, Newton Center, 15-7, 15-9, 15-13, 15-7.
W. J. Badger Jr., Union Boat Club, defeated F. G. Boyce, Harvard Club, 15-7, 15-13, 15-17, 15-7.
Ralph May, Union Boat Club, defeated O. E. Eaton, Harvard Club, 15-8, 15-4, 15-11.
A. B. Adams, Union Boat Club, defeated R. Blackkin, Harvard Club, 15-7, 15-13, 15-17, 15-7.
J. A. Jeffries, Union Boat Club, defeated K. M. Merriam, Harvard Club, 15-7, 15-13, 15-17, 15-7.
R. L. Wallace, Union Boat Club, defeated Thomas Trasher, Harvard Club, 15-5, 15-11, 15-17, 15-4.

ALLEN WINS TWICE

KANSAS CITY, Kan., Dec. 17.—Benjamin Allen of this city captured two more games from Pasquale Natale of St. Louis here Saturday in the United States National Championship Pocket Billiard League race.

About 200 Golf Links Open for Winter Play

Southern and Pacific Coast States
Attract Many Tourists

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 17.—Nearly 200 golf links are now available for winter play in the south, including the Pacific coast, and most of them are 18-hole courses with grass greens. The south has 102 links on which tourists may play for a normal fee, while the far west has nearly as many. California leads the semi-tropical states with 35 links, while Florida has 25.
So great was the demand on these courses last winter, after a steadily increasing number of golfers from the north, that many new links have been built recently. With all these centers, however, golfers report that the stroke of the shovelers cannot keep pace with the golfers, and many new courses are under construction.
Report cities have found that the greatest drawing card for northern tourists in a golf links and some of the newer southern towns have outstripped older places in winning flocks of tourists with their wealth of money by installing a good golf club before the established resorts wrote to the situation. Bathing is still popular with winter sojourners, but they cannot stay in the water or lounge on the beach for more than half a day at a time, they say. Most of them demand golf and they are getting it as fast as the links can be built, golf architects report.
Next to California and Florida, the largest number of golf courses for winter wanderers are found in Texas and Georgia, each state having 13.

year of the new stadium reached a total of \$577,724.50, with expenditures of \$301,527.21. The net profits were \$137,137.30. This amount was left after paying all the expenses of 19 teams which furnished supervised athletic competition for more than 4000 athletes and recreation for as many more students, as well as paying approximately \$75,000 carrying charges on the new stadium.

HUNSTON BEATS MCCOY
RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 17. (Special).—Two games were captured by Thomas Hunston, Chicago, from J. B. McCoy of this city in the United States National Championship Pocket Billiard League here Saturday. Hunston's victories were by scores of 190 to 84 and 100 to 74. The first required 30 innings when Hunston ran 21 against McCoy's 20, and the second 23 innings. McCoy had a high run of 28 in Hunston's 15.

HOREMANS IN EXHIBITION

Edouard Horemans, champion of Belgium, and competitor in the international 182 ball-billiard title quest, defeated George Sisson in two 182 exhibition games at the latter's academy Saturday. Horemans won the first match, 200 to 72, and the second, 300 to 142. Horemans' manager of the afternoon match and 150 in the evening.

PENN. ATHLETICS FAI

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—The financial report of the University of Pennsylvania athletic council for the academic year of 1922-23, made public last night, shows that during the first year of the new stadium the receipts were almost double the total for 1921-22, the last year of the old field. The revenue for the first

year of the new stadium reached a total of \$577,724.50, with expenditures of \$301,527.21. The net profits were \$137,137.30. This amount was left after paying all the expenses of 19 teams which furnished supervised athletic competition for more than 4000 athletes and recreation for as many more students, as well as paying approximately \$75,000 carrying charges on the new stadium.

HUNSTON BEATS MCCOY
RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 17. (Special).—Two games were captured by Thomas Hunston, Chicago, from J. B. McCoy of this city in the United States National Championship Pocket Billiard League here Saturday. Hunston's victories were by scores of 190 to 84 and 100 to 74. The first required 30 innings when Hunston ran 21 against McCoy's 20, and the second 23 innings. McCoy had a high run of 28 in Hunston's 15.

HOREMANS IN EXHIBITION

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IDAHO AWARDS FOUR LETTERS TO HARRIERS

MOSCOW, Ida., Dec. 17. (Special).—Cross-country letters have been awarded to four members of the University of Idaho team by the athletic board upon recommendation from the coaching staff of the university. Those to be given letters were: L. M. Williams '25, captain; G. O. Penwell '26, E. S. Hillman '25, and A. M. Sowder '24. The Idaho team this fall won the Pacific coast cross-country carnival, held at Eugene, Ore., Nov. 24, Williams placing first in a fast field of distance men, and other members of the team taking fourth, fifth, sixth, and fourth. The fifth member of the team, A. D. Crowe '26, failed to make a letter during the season.

HARVARD ELECTS GREENOUGH

M. W. Greenough '25 was today elected captain of the 1924 Harvard varsity football team. The election was unanimous. Greenough played center this fall and was substitute tackle in 1922.



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Los Angeles, Cal.

Special Correspondence

THE countless inventions which men have devised to meet the requirements of society, it is very doubtful if any can claim to greater usefulness than our familiar system of number notation. By this is meant, not so much the invention of the numerals, but more especially the particular way in which these numerals are combined.

True, thousands of inventions have been far more novel in their day, and in a materialistic age, would no doubt, be hastily adjudged of far greater value to mankind, but when the grand yet simple, virtues of universal adaptability, ease of application, and straightforward, dependable service are taken into consideration it becomes quite needless to at least award to our modest number system one of the seats of honor.

Such an abrupt and perhaps unconventional elevation of the purely commonplace to such a high rank may bring forth a measure of incredulity on the grounds that such things are very largely matters of opinion and cannot be dealt with in such positive terms. On the other hand, it may tend to awaken some to the fact that in the simple and commonplace things all around us are to be found some of our most precious possessions, and, possibly, to the necessity for a little keener sense of observation.

A Twofold Purpose

Granted, for the moment, that to perhaps some the number system's place in the scheme of things is not quite so exalted, nevertheless the fact remains that to one who has made a thorough analysis of the system it is indeed a most ingenious device. And yet it is so very simple that a child can use it, and, what is more, can understand it. It serves a twofold purpose. It not only provides a very simple method of designating an element of a series, but also makes possible the many calculation processes, the most widely used of which are the familiar methods of addition, multiplication, division, etc. Casually considered this last property may seem to be an inherent one and nothing at all to the particular attention to, but it is precisely this property which gives to our notation its marvelous power and admirable perfection. Many systems have been devised which would accomplish the first-named result but our system was the first and is the only one which serves the twofold purpose.

A little thought will make it clear that the two processes are quite different. This may be simply illustrated by pointing out that the pages of a book do not necessarily have to be designated by the numerals, but instead, the printed words may be employed as is often done in small pamphlets. The Roman numerals might also be used. But how helpless one would feel if he were obliged to find out how much thirteen times nineteen are for instance with no more given to work with than is here printed. The Roman numerals would be equally useless. It is readily seen, then, that the paging process is independent of the numerals but that the computation processes most assuredly are not. Any number may be very readily expressed in a written or spoken word, but how useless they become when one has a problem to work out. A measure of appreciation is here gained of the invaluable service to mankind of the simple system of number notation really is.

The Fundamental

In order to thoroughly understand and therefore to truly appreciate our number system, one must be able to detect the fundamental ideas upon which it depends. It may seem impossible to point to a fundamental governing such a simple and commonplace thing and yet there is one, and a very beautiful one it is. How many have ever realized that it was the invention of the zero which made our number system possible? Characters representing the numbers had been used hundreds of years before the zero was conceived but they were so limited in their application that they were practically useless.

The zero was introduced in the fifth century by one, Aryabhatta, a celebrated Hindu mathematician and astronomer, and it was then that the various number systems began to converge and start on that process of development which finally resulted in the perfected system we have today.

One very naturally asks why the zero played such an important part in this development for of all the number characters the zero is regarded as the humblest. A very timely question this is for we are here face to face with the basic idea underlying the whole number structure. It is called the "principle of position" by mathematicians and can be very simply explained by the analysis of a concrete number. If one were asked how many zeros there are in the number 120 he would be almost certain to answer one. To the eye there is but one, but in reality there are four, one which is specifically designated and three others which exist by reason of the above "principle." Two of them go to make up the 100 and the other 20. Every time a number is spoken, as one hundred (100) twenty (20), this "principle" is virtually acknowledged. It will now be readily seen that when one multiplies 120 by 5, what really takes place first is that a triple multiplication and not a single is performed. The 100, 20, and 0 are all multiplied by the 5 at the same time, in-

stead of the 0 only as is commonly supposed.

The zero is certainly a most interesting little creature, and any endeavor to reach its innermost meaning is effort well spent. Prior to its introduction arithmetic was of very little practical value, but once its worth was fully recognized thought was liberated and mathematics has since literally mounted to the skies.

The University in a Democracy

London.

Special Correspondence

IT WAS a great saying of Professor Lindsay, when he was discussing a short while ago the attitude of a Labor Government to the universities, and a saying worthy of being spread widely through the world, that the universities would be given a much larger grant and be left absolutely alone. Such an utterance, and still more the spirit that prompted it, and the almost unanimous approval with which it was received is of the finest augury for the future. And this is so not simply because of the possibility of a Labor Government before many years have passed; it is obvious that whatever party holds the reins the attitude must be the same.

More money the universities must certainly have, if they are to do their work properly. Otherwise they will tend to be more and more the appendage of the well-to-do instead of the possession of the general community. But if this additional subsidy were purchased at the cost of subordination to the Government of the day, or still worse, of dependence on a state department at Whitehall, the money would be far too dearly acquired. The service that the universities can render can only be given in an atmosphere of perfect freedom.

To some this may be a hard saying. They will remember that in times past, and particularly in the latter eighteenth and early nineteenth century, the universities far from fulfilling their proper function, were either centers of luxurious indolence, or the servile adherents of a degenerate and selfish faction. That shy and fugitive spirit, "the spirit of learning for its own sake" had all but vanished from their midst. And yet not even then altogether. The universities must to a certain extent mirror the times. They should certainly lead them also, but they will retain the form and pressure of their age.

We have, one hopes, changed all that now. A healthy public opinion plays round and occasionally sends little blasts into too sequestered courts

and stuffy lecture rooms. The invigorating effect of criticism cannot be absent long. And when the storm of criticism rises high, there can always be, as there has been recently, the safety valve of a royal commission. From that the universities will never be immune. Otherwise there would be no inference from the fact that the universities have been so long the mainstay of the nation's intellectual life, that they are now being asked to accept of a new and more demanding and more liberal freedom.

Thus only can it be possible for the pursuit of truth to be the mainstay of their activities. That is the essential thing. Mental honesty, intellectual responsibility—these things demand and imply mental freedom. The particular studies will, of course, be largely what is called "vocational." From the universities will proceed a stream of professional men, engineers, teachers, and so forth, trained each according to his needs with the finest training that the university and the country can supply. But they will never have been segregated, either from one another or the hundred others, who may perhaps wear no distinguishing label, passing them to any particular destination.

The special training will have been given and received not simply as a preparation for a calling, but also and mainly as an education for life. The specialist, as they subordinate to the man—the life is more than the calling. That is why so much of our elementary school education falls of its possible achievements. The teacher has been trained with fellow teachers alone in a "teaching" college. Is it any wonder he sometimes emerges thence with the outlook of the scribbler and the pharisee?

But at the universities, though there must be specialization, the specialist, to be of real and permanent value, must, so to speak, be "universalized." For the great function of all education surely, and most especially of university education, is to liberate and lift the aspiration. At a university the future specialist mixes with men of all tastes and all temperaments and all talents. He is there to swear adherence to no creed and bind himself by no formula. At the school, education should be a voyage of adventure over unfamiliar seas; at the university the port has been usually chosen, but even then the way thither should not too carefully be charted out.

And if this is so, and if the future leaders of the democracy in art and natural science and industry are to be trained at the university, as it is obviously desirable that most of them should be trained, there can be no question of the necessity for the universities being left alone. High and low, rich and poor, one with another, each according to his abilities and opportunities serving and being served, giving and receiving, learning and teaching—there will be found, we hope, as the only body of men and women worthy to be an aristocracy, the future aristocracy of the modern democratic state.

E. S. S.

The University as a Preparation for Commercial Life

The Curriculum (Continued)

AN INDICATION, however brief and inadequate, has already been given of the nature of the "Commerce" subjects which are taken during the first two years of the university course. It is relatively easy to decide upon the method and content of this work; it is much more difficult to determine what other subjects shall include the general background of the course, and in what measure the student's time shall be apportioned between them.

Some knowledge of history is clearly indispensable, and its scope should be as wide as possible. In the University of Liverpool, it is compulsory for all students to take, during their first year, the course in modern European history; a course which would include the nineteenth century economic development of the United States and the British dominions would be better still. Language work must also be compulsory, and any one modern foreign language may be offered throughout the three years required for the degree in commerce. A second foreign language is found to be too big a burden to carry in the first year, but may be taken, as desired, during the second and third years. French, Spanish and German appear to be the modern languages most generally favored in the English universities.

A General Course

The student, at his option, may elect to take a general course in natural science or engineering, for three years. Thus he might choose the special field of industrial chemistry, or else a course in heat engines; such specialization is of obvious advantage if the student wishes to prepare himself for an administrative position in a particular business, where such knowledge would be of practical importance. Actually little attention has been given to the privilege offered by such courses. That neglect is due to two reasons; only a few men have a definite avocation in view, and those few generally prepare for positions in commercial or financial houses rather than for factory posts. That is owing, perhaps, to an inadequate grasp of the whole field of employment. "Commerce" training labors under a descriptive title which is too narrow for it should make fit for industry as well as for commerce. However that may be.

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be, it certainly happens that an invariable choice is made of the alternative subjects, geography and mathematics.

Economic science should have its place in any liberal education and it certainly cannot be omitted in the present connection. Economics and commerce, as subjects of study, are intimately bound up together. The one is the approach from the abstract side, the other from the concrete; in fact, the commerce work can be best described as applied economics. It might seem more logical for the abstract study to precede, in point of time, the concrete; in practice, the reverse is generally found to be the more effective method. The first year's work in commerce, with the wealth of illustration which such a course affords, gives occasion for drawing attention to the basic ideas of economics. So the way is prepared for an intensive and advanced study of the pure science of economics in the second year, and its central position, in the three years, clarifies the mind of the student and enables him to make a mental co-ordination, which is invaluable of the knowledge which he has up to that point acquired. A mind that is markedly immature can receive but little benefit from the study of economics, though it leaves the full mind.

The remaining special subject, which is compulsory for all students, is that of commercial law. This may be taken during the second year, or may be deferred to the final year. It ranges from the law of contracts, and law of bills of exchange and negotiable securities, to the law of partnership, companies and bankruptcy. Both from the point of view of training and of the knowledge conferred, such a course well merits its place in the curriculum.

The final remarks do not concern the least of the student's activities. He must be enabled to see the economic machine at work, not only in imagination, but also, so far as is possible, in reality. In many cases it is

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A Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian School

Ardmore, Okla.

Special Correspondence

THIS Cheyenne and Arapaho Boarding School at Ardmore, Okla., is situated on a hill rising gradually from the wide sandy channel of the Canadian River. A more picturesque place can not be imagined, for the best of reasons, for the large school buildings surrounded by small cottages in which the agency employees live, presenting the appearance of a miniature city. The undulating plains stretch out on every side, and the brightness of the country is inspiring.

As I approached this place which was to be my new abode, I viewed it from the distant hills with conflicting emotions, for the Cheyenne and Arapaho were known as wild tribes, and I knew nothing of the life or of the conditions under which I was to live while there.

My introduction to these people was at the opening of the school term after the holidays. Snow was on the ground, and the Indians in their many-colored shawls and blankets made a wonderfully attractive picture with the white hills as a background. They left their wagons at the agency office and came toddling on the path to the school, leading small children, and talking to one another with glib fluency. I was inspired by the thought of a feast which they had been informed was ready for them at the school. The employees had been cooking for several days preparatory to the dinner.

The parents were served by a detail of dining-room girls which had been brought into being by direction of the matron. They also served the children, who came into the room after the older people had eaten. I looked over the upturned faces whose eyes looked inquiringly at me; then I turned to look down at my own little son, who was holding on to my hand with a tight grip, and in fancy I could see him in a school like this one—the picture was not flattering.

Romantic Atmosphere

That evening when I saw the Indians' wagons moving slowly over the white hills in the distance, I thought of Cooper's novels, and I began to breathe the atmosphere of bygone romanticism, completely forgetting that my husband had been sent to this agency to do just common clerical work for these people who had inspired in me such colorful trains of memories.

The next day the regular routine work began at the school; the 6 o'clock rising bell rang; the sound of tramping feet could be heard in the building. The boys went with the dairymen to milk the cows, and a

part of the girls helped in the kitchen. After breakfast, the children who were not on details that went to work before the school bell rang, went to the dormitories to sleep and make beds. The building was cleaned, and by that time the bell rang, which meant for the children to get ready for school. They changed their clothes for uniforms, blue serge for the girls, and some kind of a heavy blue material for the boys.

Half the children went to school in the morning, while the other half worked in the laundry, kitchen, sewing room, building, blacksmith shop, carpenter shop and barn. In the afternoon the details were made up of the ones who went to school in the morning.

After the evening meal came a study hour for the older pupils, and a play hour for the little ones.

The fifth grade was the highest taught in this school, and there was only one primary teacher and a principal. The principal who was in charge of the school at this time was a brutal, high-tempered man, who yelled at the children in such a manner that they became flustered when they were spoken to, and, of course, always did the wrong thing. He resorted to brutal treatment so frequently that the old people came in upon him with knives, scissars and guns, and undoubtedly he would have fared badly if one Indian who was an educated and conservative person had not come to his aid.

There were other principals who were considerate and who really made an effort to do justice to their positions, but the influence of the old people was hard to work against. They resented almost any disciplinary methods, and without some such order could not have been kept.

A Case of Discipline

One Arapahoe girl, who was a most stubborn pupil, refused to do anything the matron told her to. No amount of reasoning, punishment or persuasion availed. As a last resort she was put to bed in the dormitory. When meal time came, food was sent up to her. The next morning she went to work, but when she went home for a few days later on, she told that the matron starved her for three days. The enraged mother came in and told the superintendent that he must get rid of the matron. She also went to the school and while she could not speak English, the matron saw that she was very angry, so she got one of the older girls to interpret for her and asked what the trouble was. Upon hearing the girl's version of the trouble, the matron assured the mother that no such treatment had been given; she even brought in the girl who had carried the meals to the dormitory, but as to whether or not the interpretation was given right, or whether it was belated, she could never know.

The school employees have a mess hall which is operated on a pro rata share of the actual expenses, and thus board for them is reasonable. It is like a big family at meal time; the seamstress sits next the dairymen who was transferred from a school in Minnesota; the teacher hails from Washington, D. C.; the matron is a Texan; the laundress claims Pennsylvania for her native state, while the

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translating the Bible into Cheyenne. A great many Indians have been employed at this school. One Sioux and French girl was the seamstress there for a number of years, and a more artistic designer I have never seen. She could make a man's suit which could not be distinguished from a tailor-made one. She finished at Carlisle, and was a most charming and polished young lady. She loved the children and enjoyed the play hour in the evenings with the little ones. She was of a happy disposition, and had a keen sense of humor, but during her work hours she was very strict and required the best work that the girls could do.

An Honorable Man

The disciplinarian was a Cheyenne, a big handsome fellow who had a wonderful voice. One of the employees who was a vocalist tried to teach him to sing, but he could never tell the difference between a tone which was rightly placed and one that wasn't.

Some of the parents who came to the school wearing blankets were graduates of Carlisle, Haskell or Riverside. Sometimes they would speak English to the employees; again they would get an interpreter, and would understand all of the conversation, yet seem to be very ignorant.

One Cheyenne that I knew was a very bright and honorable man. He was a graduate of Carlisle, and never did return to the old manner of dressing. One of the employees went to his home to buy some eggs. For some reason he only put eleven eggs into the sack, when she asked for a dozen. Near dusk he came hurrying up the road with the missing egg which he had discovered he had not put into the sack. When the war broke out, many of the older boys in this school enlisted. They were a fearless lot who apparently did not want to go to school and learn the ways of civilization, yet when this same civilization was in jeopardy, they were among the first to offer their services.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Three Musical Societies and
Three Pianists in New York

BY WINTHROP P. TRYON

NEW YORK, Dec. 16. ORGANIZATIONS that seem to me to have expressed themselves with particular success through the medium of the concert in the past week, are the Washington Heights Musical Club and the Society of the Friends of Music. Both of them have at times distinguished themselves more, according to my observation, by effort than by achievement; but the group that descends from its plateau at the northern end of Manhattan to hold a meeting in the center of the town now and then on a Tuesday night, and the one that calls out the public to hear it testify to its friendliness for music a Sunday afternoon, or so a month, strike me in their latest enterprises as having shown a clear idea of what they wanted to do and as having successfully done it.

The club from Washington Heights, presenting Mme. Marie Stapleton Murray, soprano, in a song program at the Plaza Hotel on the evening of Dec. 11, may not, indeed, have added anything remarkable to the musical record of America. That it will grow it simply provided its members and guests with a good song program, well interpreted, just as any club in the United States might do. But where it made a bright mark for itself was in giving the social character as an occasion. Many fine singers I have seen put before the public here in the routine of the concert business, and sometimes under such dreary and colorless circumstances that I could not help wondering what an appearance in New York amounted to for them. Mme. Murray and her colleague, Louis Baker Phillips, pianist, I heard in but few places, at the end of the evening; but I regarded them as far more fortunate, performing before an audience assembled by the energetic officers of the Washington Heights Musical Club than they would have been before a house casually got together by a preoccupied manager. Development of talent of its own finding, unless my study of the case has been misled, the aim of the club; and I think, in my way of thinking, to be the aim of every musical club.

A Beethoven Program. The second organization which gave noteworthy account of itself, the Society of the Friends of Music, presented a Beethoven program in the Plaza Hotel this afternoon, comprising the "Ninth" symphony, the concerto for piano in C minor, No. 3, and the choral fantasy for piano, orchestra and chorus. The pieces were performed by the orchestra of the Metropolitan Opera House, the chorus by the Society, trained by Stephen J. Lippold, and Harold Bauer, pianist, conductor was Arthur Bodansky. It was my good fortune to hear the program, though I am glad to have heard the "Ninth" over the radio. I have heard it in those places where it has been heard, and I enjoy hearing anything that the society, in its enthusiasm for the music masters, chooses to produce, as long as they do not devote too much time and money to discarded things. The piano concerto I thought was in the right place—in a small hall, where the orchestra did not have to be pounded in order to be impressive. Furthermore, I thought it was done in the right way—with a generally light power of tone in the orchestra, and with an invariably precise attention to detail of phrasing on both sides of the conversation. But most of all I liked the choral fantasy, because, pianist, orchestra, vocalists, choral singers and conductor all took obvious pleasure in the performance of it and because they secured such an exquisite illustration of miniature. For the choral fantasy is nothing but the ninth symphony in the small—a portrait of the Olympian Beethoven painted in a locked, in a concert like that of today, the Society of the Friends of Music does something more than set up a musical antique shop. It takes the interpretation of old orchestral works out of the professional symphony concert routine. It puts people where they can formulate opinions about Beethoven, free from the prepossession of conventional critics and out-dated historians. It helps, in fact, to a redemption of the idea of the classic.

An "International Referendum." Most of the other concerts I have attended have been by individuals, though one of them was by an organization called the Franco-American Musical Society. And I should say that it promises to take an important place in the town, but that it seems to depend for its strength on artists prominent in other organizations. Sometimes I think that the institutions established in the interest of music merely stand for the modern schools or else for the older ones. The Franco-American Musical Society, to judge it by the concert, called "International Referendum," which it gave in Aeolian Hall on the evening of Dec. 14, is for the moderns. Its program, as far as I was a listener, included songs by modern Italian, Russian and Spanish composers, and harp pieces and a piano trio by modern Frenchmen. The most significant things presented seemed to me to be some songs by de Falla, and the most remarkable element in them, or in the performance of them, seemed to me to be the piano accompaniment of Robert Schmitt. The singer was Mme. Marya Freund, soprano. Carlos Salzedo, the harpist, appeared, making use, I presume of the tone colors of the harp which he claims as his invention, but at any rate playing intently. Mr. Tullot, violinist, and Mr. Kéfer, cellist, appeared, too, with Mr. Schmitt in a trio by Ravel, one movement of which, pasacalle, sounded to me like a nicely conceived modernization of an ancient form.

Three Pianists

Three pianists of the first rank I have had the gratification of hearing: Frederic Lamond, in a Beethoven program at Aeolian Hall, on the evening of Dec. 12; Morris Rosenthal, in a general program at Carnegie Hall, on the evening of Dec. 14, and Alexander Siloti, in a program largely of his own adaptations, at Aeolian Hall, this afternoon. Now when I set down my impressions of these three great artists, I do not pretend to having made up my mind for good and all. As far as these concerts went, I will say I was delighted with Lamond, who disappointed somewhat with Rosenthal and was surprised with Siloti.

Lamond likes Beethoven. Of that I am sure. Perhaps he knows nothing else but Beethoven. If that is so, it makes no difference to me. He played the sonata in C major, op. 2, No. 3, which I would not have believed he could make me care for, and he played the "Waldstein" sonata, two small pieces, too, including some bagatelles which I have never heard before in a concert that I recall. I liked every note.

Rosenthal played Beethoven's sonata, op. 109 in E major, which as far as my experience goes, has not great favor with recitists; and the Chopin sonata in B minor, which has high favor with them. In the matter of clearness of exposition, I have no fault to find. In the matter of tone and execution, I have no quarrel; for me, Rosenthal merely played music.

Siloti today surprised me, because the last time I heard him I found him dry and hard. This afternoon, presenting revisions and transcriptions of pieces of Mozart, Tchaikovsky, Liszt and Scriabin, he entertained me wondrously. What business he has in making over music as he does, I do not know. Nor do I pretend to know just how much he does make it over. But he evidently enjoys placing the result of his labors before listeners, and I for one approve the scheme. It seemed to me today like a sort of improvisation. A great musician was showing how Mozart, Tchaikovsky and Liszt might have written, had they thought of it, or how he would have written, had he been they. Not to everybody would I grant this liberty. But to Siloti, yes.

"Pierrot Lunaire" Is
Produced in England

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON, Nov. 27.—Arnold Schönberg's "Gurrelieder" and "Pierrot Lunaire" were among the most notable phenomena of European music in the immediate pre-war years. Up to a week ago neither had been heard in London. Now, thanks to the enterprise of the Federation of Music Clubs, "Pierrot Lunaire" has been performed three times within one week, namely, by the New Kensington Westminster and Chelsea clubs at their concert on Nov. 19 and 20. This is the first time the work has been performed in the federation's cap. Without their system of linked engagements no group of artists could afford to face the immense expenditure of time required for rehearsal. The distinguished performers who came from Paris had no fewer than 10 rehearsals of the work. Even this is moderate in comparison with the 100 rehearsals said to have been necessary before the Viennese production, but the present performance could hardly have been bettered. With Marya Freund as voice, Jean Wiener at the piano, Louis Fleury, H. Delacroix, F. Denayer, B. Maas and Darius Milhaud as piccolo, flute, clarinet, bass, violin, viola, cello, and conductor the "60 rehearsal" group had a very strong team, and their ensemble verged on the marvelous.

Schönberg has used a string of poems by Guillaume Apollinaire for a long work in three parts, each part consisting of seven short movements. The great peculiarity is that these poems are presented in speech-song, i.e., the voice strikes the exact pitches of the notes forming the melody curves only to relinquish them forthwith, while the meter and rhythm are observed as in singing. It is a method capable of producing great beauty and stands in the same relation to ordinary musical song as the waveling reflections in water to objects on shore. This waveling effect, like moonlight on a lake, is increased by the sliding interchange among the players of higher and lower-pitched instruments. The flautist passes from piccolo to flute, the violinist lays down his violin and swiftly assumes the viola, and so on. All is wonderfully in keeping with the "Lunaire" idea, and in spite of the composer having strictly trained the performers "never to seek the key to the color and character" in the text, one suspects he was more affected than he allowed by the poems, particularly by that in which Pierrot the Dandy from Bergamo discards red and green and paints his face with moonlight.

The man in the street is inclined to say "moonlight" on first hearing this work. Certainly it has little in common with music as understood by the majority. But this does not close the question. On the contrary, Schönberg and "Pierrot" set one thinking along uncharted channels, conscious of real admiration for the man who could conceive methods fraught with such great possibilities and conscious, too, of a comical conclusion of disappointment at his short circuit use of them. Why not employ them to more permanent ends?

The "Menacehmi," the Latin play by Plautus, from which Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors" was taken, will be presented in New Haven, Conn., in Latin, Dec. 17, by members of the freshman Latin classes at Yale, taught by Nicholas Mowley. The presentation is intended to make more vivid to the students the action of the play and the costumes and scenery of the Roman stage. The Mount Holyoke College Dramatic Club has chosen "Candida" for its December play.

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Part of a Recent Gift by J. Pierpont Morgan to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

Recent Accessions at
the Metropolitan Museum

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—In the wing of the Metropolitan Museum devoted to the decorative arts, three rooms of the Louis XVI period from the Hotel Gaillon at Dijon, France, the gift of J. Pierpont Morgan, have just been opened to the public. These rooms, forming a suite of salon, library and bedchamber, afford a unique glimpse into the delicate refinements of a bygone day and are beautiful examples of the art of Jérôme Moitte, considered in his time the most capable sculptor of this provincial but important center. These galleries are complete, with their original mantels and mirrors, paneling, doors and windows, and they have been installed with practically no change in the original layout. The museum thus gains a most valuable addition to its department of decorative art, which, although possessing much authentic material, has little that is not fragmentary.

The rooms, while small, are well proportioned and of an imposing character, and though profusely enriched with gilded carvings, preserve a certain simplicity due to the purity of style. Marjorie's work for the Hotel Gaillon lays no claim to outstanding originality; but is distinguished for freshness and delicacy of handling, the carving often finished to the point of resembling ormolu. The library is to be noted for the pair of flanking bookcases set out from the wall after the manner of the Bibliothèque du Roi at Versailles, with elaborately carved urns and festoons ranged above, and for the paneled doors and charming over-door decorations. The white marble mantel stands in strange contrast to the intricate ornament of the room, since the gilt-bronze mounts originally intended to relieve its simplicity were never added, for some reason. The salon, opening from the library, is equally intimate but less appealing, its character being somewhat more formal and architectural. Here are

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English Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

BETWEEN now and Christmas, in London, about a dozen plays will be withdrawn. Three of these that have done very well are "Enter Kiki," "The Dancers," and "At Mrs. Bennet's." Two musical pieces, "Head Over Heels" and "Katinka," are also passing. One production outlined for December is "The Rising Generation," at the Shaftesbury, and a second is "The Rose and the Ring" at Wyndham's. There is also to be the customary crop of revivals, including "Peter Pan," "Charley's Aunt," and "The Private Secretary."

The Stock Exchange Amateur Dramatic Society of London has arranged to give six performances at the King's Theatre and six at the Strand Theatre during the holidays of "The Rebel Maid." After expenses have been met, all profits are to be divided between the Actors' Orphanage and other charities.

Addressing an audience at Lincoln College, Oxford, an indictment of the theater in England has just been delivered by Albert Rutherford, the well-known artist. What he criticized most adversely was the "spirit of commercialism" dominating the theatrical world of London. This world, he declared, lacked courage and leadership and ideals. Reversion to Elizabethan simplicity would not, in his opinion, do much to mend matters; and "productions must be divorced from the struggle for bread-and-butter." Yet exactly how this desirable state of affairs was to be secured was not made clear. Next January he will produce at this theater a new play by Lord Dunsany, entitled "Lord Adrian."

Additional Christmas plans for London theaters have been set. "The Blue Bird" is to be revived at the Garrick, with Norman Page's music. Another revival is of "Where the Rainbow Ends," at the Holborn. It is possible that "Blue Bird in Fairyland," which Seymour Hicks wrote years ago for the Vaudeville, will be seen at the Aldwych. The Everyman is to be given up to three's eighteenth birthday, "La Traviata" is being broadcast from the Old Vic without any objection.

Architecture
The weekly article on architecture, which has been appearing on the Green Arts Page Mondays, will be found on this page Thursdays, starting this week.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK
TIMES SQ. THEA. F. 42 St. Eves. 8:30
MATINEES Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
COWL PELLEAS AND MELISANDE
JANE MARTELINCKX
Winter Garden
FIFTH YEARLY EDITION
Greenwich Village Follies
America's Greatest Annual Revue
Staged by JOHN MURRAY ANDERSON

PRINCESS
20th, East of
W. 42 St. Eves. 8:30
Thurs. & Sat. 2:45
With LUCILLE LA VERNE
CORT WEST 4TH STREET Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Nolva's sparkling
Comedy of
Romance
"The Swan"
A new name has been added to the list
of plays we will offer in answer to the often-
repeated request, "What do you recommend for us
to go to at the theatre?"—The Christian Science
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KLAW THEATRE W. 45th St. Eves. 8:37
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:47
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"Meet the Wife"
"Mary Boland delightful."—One of America's
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Moscow Art Theatre Last Week
Mon. eve., Dec. 17, "Ivanov." Tues. eve.,
Dec. 18, "The Cherry Orchard." Wed. eve.,
Dec. 19, "The Lower Depths." Thurs. eve.,
Dec. 20, "An Enemy of the People." Fri. mat.,
Dec. 21, "In the Circle of Life." Sat. mat.,
Dec. 22, "The Lower Depths." Sat. eve.,
Dec. 23, "The Cherry Orchard."
Seats on sale at box office, Jan. 20th
St. Theatre. Eves. at 8. Mats. Fri. and Sat. 2.

John Golden's Successes
Food for Chicken Feed
Laughs
West 44th St. "Splendid"
At Little Thea. fun.—X. J. Times
Eves. 8:30. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:30

7th HEAVEN
BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St.
Eves. 8:30. Matinee Wed. & Sat. 2:30

MOTION PICTURES
Park Theatre, Boston
44th St. Theatre, New York
WOODS Theatre, Chicago
Stillman Theatre, Cleveland
NOW PLAYING TWICE DAILY
REX INGRAM'S
SCHRAMMOUCHE
A METRO PICTURE
ALICE TERRY RAMON NOVARRO LEWIS STONE
"An Eighteenth Century document of haunting beauty and
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Missouri Theatre, Kansas City Capitol Theatre, San Francisco
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Dec. 17 Dec. 18

12%	12%	12	
27%	4%	12	
12	12	12	
57	57	56	
100	100	127	
100	100	127	
100	100	71%	
100	100	100	
71%	71%	11	
71%	37%	37%	
2%	2%	2%	
106%	7%	107	
77%	77%	77	
94%	94%	94	
9	9	9%	
10	10	10	
13%	13%	13	
13%	13%	13	
22%	22%	22	
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48%	48%	48%	
18%	18%	18%	
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135	135
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34%	34%	3%	3%
2%	2%	6%	6%
4%	4%	4%	4%
21	21	21	21
31	31
22	22	52%	52%
51%	51%	137	137
137	137	54%	54%
54%	54%	108	108
108	108	10%	10%
10%	10%	11	11
11	11	32%	32%
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3%	102	01	20	30	
3%	97	28	26	28	
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3%	17	17	17	17	
3%	31	31	31	31	
3%	39	39	39	39	
3%	34	34	34	34	

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3%	93.11	93.6	93.4	
3%	93.11	93.4	93.4	
3%	93.3	93.4	93.6	99.6
3%	93.4	93.4	93.6	93.16
3%	93.4	93.4	93.4	
3%	93.4	93.4	93.4	91%
3%	93.4	93.4	93.4	
3%	93.4	93.4	93.4	
3%	93.4	93.4	93.4	

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per 1, 1925	\$150,000	November 1, 1925
per 1, 1926	150,000	November 1, 1926
per 1, 1927	150,000	November 1, 1927

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of Redford to the Southeast and is ver-
on contract, against which monthly ca-
than \$300,000.00 a year. The other
of a restricted character, all in the Gr-
ment and public service extensions have
northwest section, and much thought ha-
and religious activities. In Brighton
usand, are to be found churches, these

insurance in approved companies covering
to and is held by the Trustee for the be-
all the lands securing these bonds are in
all amount of the bond issue, issued by
City, Detroit.

legal proceedings connected with the in-
operation of the Trust Indenture, have been
Bulley & Lockard, and have received their
the above information has been obtained from a
While not guaranteed, it is acceptable

Price: 100 and

This bond issue qualifies as a legal
Savings Bonds and we recommend it
servative investment for all classes of

Bond Department

Union Trust

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Business.

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86	100	100	100
87	100	100	100
88	100	100	100
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99	100	100	100
100	100	100	100

35	27	57 1/2
38	28	37 1/2
39	29	10 1/2
40	30	21
41	31	40 1/2
42	32	3 1/2
43	33	.01
44	34	20
45	35	28 1/2
46	36	16
47	37	17 1/2
48	38	31
49	39	39
50	40	5 1/2
51	41	5 1/2

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upon request.

DEVELOPMENT
Agents, Etc.
BUILDING, LOS ANGELES

ASSOCIATED OIL AND
AMALGAMATED OIL
CONSOLIDATE

MAY CONSOLIDATED
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Directors of the Associated Oil Company have offered 44-5 shares of treasury stock, par value of \$35 a share, for each share of Amalgamated Oil Company stock, par value \$100 a share, as a basis for consolidation of the two companies according to a circular letter sent out to stockholders; the latter company is owned by P. G. Williams, secretary of the Amalgamated company.

In addition, the Associated company is offered to purchase all properties owned by the Amalgamated company.

and assets of the Amalgamated company for \$8,000,000, par value of \$25 share of the stock of Associated, and will assume all liabilities of the Amalgamated.

There will be a meeting of stockholders of the Amalgamated company consider the proposition before Dec. 1 the letter said.

YELLOW CAB IN EUROPE
CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—President J. Hertz of the Yellow Cab Company scheduled to arrive in Chicago from Europe on Dec. 24. Mr. Hertz will be with him contracts for taxi cabs to be operated in London, Paris, Copenhagen, Lisbon and Stockholm.

D OIL AND
MATED OIL
CONSOLIDATE

CO, Dec. 17—Directors of the Associated Companies have agreed to purchase all the shares of treasury stock of the Oil Company at \$10 a share, for each share of the Oil Company stock owned by a share, as a basis for the two companies. A circular letter sent out of the latter company, signed by the secretary of the company, stated that the Associated companies had agreed to purchase all the property of the Oil Company.

0,000, par value of \$25
stock of Associated, and
liabilities of the Ama

CAB IN EUROPE
Dec. 17.—President J. Yellow Cab Company arrive in Chicago from 24. Mr. Herts will be in charge of the cable to London, Paris, Copenhagen, Stockholm.

HEAVY VOLUME OF
TRADE IN CANADA
WELL MAINTAINED

Railroads Setting New Records
for Car Loadings—Business
Failures Decrease

OTTAWA, Dec. 17 (Special).—The year in Canada is closing with a good volume of general business. Winnipeg clearings last week showed important gains, and they could not have come in a more important quarter. As an example of the conditions in Canada's leading industry, rail transportation, it may be said that the railways will pay to their employees in Canada this year about \$250,000,000, or nearly \$18,000,000 more than in 1922. At the peak of the grain movement this year the railways employed 5000 more workers than they did during the peak of the movement of last year's crop, which, until this one, had held the record for the year. In 1911 the pay roll on Canadian roads was only \$75,000,000, indicating an increase of 230 per cent during the last 12 years.

New Railroad Records
The railways have been setting up new records for car loadings and handling this fall. From Sept. 1 to Dec. 12 the Canadian Pacific loaded 200,000 bushels of grain, by far the largest volume in its history. This represents 117,000 cars, or 14,000 more than during the corresponding period last year. The Canadian National Railway has also done well. Of equal importance is the fact that there is little or no volume of grain to come out. It is estimated that 50 per cent of the Alberta crop has yet to be marketed from 25 to 40 per cent in Saskatchewan and about 30 per cent in Manitoba. At the same time, the report of the Department of Agriculture, the total crop being placed at 167,265,034 bushels.

This remarkable movement of grain, combined with the unusually open December, has so kept down operating costs that the railways will report much higher net earnings in December than they did last year. Passenger train service is very satisfactory, and ocean bookings are much better this year than for years past.

The marked reduction in the number of business failures in Canada during 1922 is a good sign of improvement. Such failures during the first 11 months at 16,877, compared with 21,862 for the corresponding period last year.

Fishing Rights Abrogated
Exports of whiting during November totaled 64,200,000 pounds, 9,000,000 more than for the best previous month. What this really means is that the whiting fishery is now better appreciated when it is noted that the total catch for the whole of the fiscal year 1919 was a little less than 42,000,000 pounds.

In spite of the fact that the crop was at least 20 per cent larger in reaching the market this year than it was last, exports during the last four months are quite equal to those for the corresponding period in 1922.

The defeat of the Baldwin Government in Great Britain and the Government that its preferential trade proposals will fall by the way has had no effect on Canadian business. If they were carried into effect, they would undoubtedly be a boon to the future of the industry, but they are not dependent thereon. Exports are well sustained without the assistance of artificial means.

Inflow of Capital
The indications are that there will be quite an inflow of capital from the United States into industrial enterprises. The announcement that the Sun Life, which has been an important factor in the Canadian financial scene, is to be taken over by the General Electric Company of Schenectady, is a good indication that the deal will go through. It is understood that the deal will go into the Canadian end of the capital. One of the important concessions to the Canadian end under the agreement is the right to export electrical supplies, which under the old agreement, it did not enjoy.

The St. Maurice Company, in addition to paying its quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, has announced an extra dividend of 5 per cent. This in pulp and paper circles since the depression of 1920-21.

There have been, of course, other favorable developments, such as the resumption of dividends by Albita and the previous increase in the St. Maurice dividend of 6 per cent. The incident is indicative of the general conditions in the industry. St. Maurice is a subsidiary of the Union Bag & Paper Corporation, famous by other newspaper companies are considered probable.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1923

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

CHICAGO					ST. LOUIS					PHILADELPHIA					CLEVELAND				
Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net	Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net
30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
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30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2
30 Am Shipper	85	84 1/2	84 1/2	+ 1/2	30														

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

Courbet's Service
to Modern Art

MAN whose nature fell into halves was Gustave Courbet. There was Courbet the painter and Courbet the man of the world. In the second capacity he played a strange part. He had very definite ideas on politics, in fact, he had rather definite ideas about most things, including his own excellence as a painter. By instinct he knew the road to the heart of the public. When he became well known, he refused the honor of official recognition with such a flourish that his refusal made him more famous than the possession of the honor could have done. His refusal was of course popular with the public and it is not surprising that such a man won his seat in the governing body of the State without much difficulty.

As a politician one outstanding incident in his career will remain unforgotten. He was accused of ordering the destruction of the Vendôme column. As a matter of fact, this escapade was not entirely his doing, though he supported it by tacit approval. At any rate, the State instituted a lawsuit against him, with the result that Courbet was sentenced to pay for its re-erection and his liability was fixed at 200,000 francs. The payment of this enormous sum was, of course, beyond his means, and in his exile in Switzerland, where he passed away in 1877, he contemplated in sorrow the burden which had fallen to his lot.

The destruction of the Vendôme column has a certain significance, speaking symbolically for the work of the artist. It suggests the force of a Samson whose almost unlimited strength caused his own ruin. Artistically his strength was not of course a catastrophe, but rather the source of the wealth of his output and the masculine power which is associated with his art. Not unnaturally Courbet disbelieved in all abstractions. He has said himself that art is essentially concrete and should concern itself purely with the representation of existing or visible phenomena.

He was too vital to be satisfied with anything but naturalistic painting, and yet there is a certain quality in his work for which we value it in particular, although Courbet might resent our reasons for such appreciation. He was concerned consciously with the texture and the surface of what he painted. He held that no part could rival, much less surpass, nature and he wanted to give the semblance of solidity only in so far as his own views of representation demanded it. Fortunately Courbet's performance went beyond his theories. In his nudes, for instance, we find not only a mastery of representation of the texture of human skin but a sculptural quality which has often been compared to that of Michelangelo. Without sacrificing anything to his legitimate desire to convey the throbbing life in his sitters, his genius added a quality which makes us think of antique marble figures.

The quality which he superimposes, as it were, upon his own theories is but an instance of the abundant energy of the artist. In his countless pictures of the waves of the sea the same phenomenon appears. His big picture in the Louvre is more than a fine, well-represented piece of nature. Have you ever noticed when you watch the waves from the shore that they strive all the time to weave themselves into a pattern, and has it not occurred to you that the charm of watching them lies in the fact that your eye is constantly cheated of the anticipated pleasure of seeing the pattern completed? Courbet's contribution—and this is where he excels nature—consists in his ability to visualize the pattern of the sea woven into a harmonious design. In attempting to be true to nature he held and retained a vision which found the permanent element in conditions of constant change.

The work of Courbet antedates the advent of the Impressionists who learned a great deal from him, and the chief point of contact between him and his successors is the luminosity and substance Courbet gave to the representation of atmospheric effects. Wordsworth would have said of him that he added "the light that never was on land or sea." For the glistening substance of the vacant air hangs over his landscapes and pictures in a measure which makes it almost tangible.

Courbet's art is characterized by a robustness. There is a certain proud and statuesque superabundance of vitality in all the many subjects which he painted. He not only painted portraits and seascapes, as already mentioned, but he left a number of large compositions—the "Burlat at Ornaux" in the Louvre, for instance; he also painted still-lives, landscapes and even mythological subjects. Hence, intense admiration for the old masters led him to make copies of Rembrandt and there is a magnificent copy of Franz Hals' "Hille Bobbe," the strange laughing witch with an owl sitting on her shoulder.

His absolute avowal of naturalism and his instinctive gift for conveying the luminosity of the atmosphere make Courbet one of the great fathers of the evolution of nineteenth century art in France. Many of the Impressionists found the link between Delacroix and themselves through Courbet and the bridge he thus erected between the past and the present generation constitutes a service to art hardly less important than the contribution of his own individual achievement.

J. HOLROYD-RECK



Gobelin Tapestry, Gift of French Nation to the United States, to Hang in Independence Hall, Philadelphia

THE remarkable Gobelin tapestry representing the American troops passing in review in front of Independence Hall, Philadelphia, before their departure for France, will shortly be placed on public exhibition in the Gobelin's Museum before being sent across the Atlantic.

It took five of the Gobelin artists four years to finish the tapestry. It measures approximately 20 x 25 feet. The design is by Jules.

The French nation is presenting it to the American people as a token of gratitude. It is destined to hang in that historic seat of liberty, Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

While it is considered by some authorities as perhaps lacking a little in the richness of tone that characterizes the modern Gobelins, it is, nevertheless, decoratively well conceived. Possibly its somber and even tones are the best adapted for the subject it represents.

The United States flag stands out triumphantly as an example of the fineness and strength of the Gobelin weaver's workmanship. At the bottom are President Wilson's words:

The right is more precious than peace. We have no selfish aims to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We shall fight for democracy.

Cellini, Da Vinci
and Gainsborough in
New York Exhibits

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Dec. 15

AMONG the December offerings in the New York galleries several notes of classic restraint and dignity to offset the kaleidoscopic turnover of contemporary production. The Knoedler Galleries have brought together a distinguished group of portraits and landscapes by Thomas Gainsborough, some 34 items in all, which drops, as it were, an eighteenth century gauntlet at the feet of modern art with all the assurance of old-world elegance and authority. For who, except Sir John Joshua, that notable band of English portraitists, knew better than Gainsborough the way to capture the memorable graces of the aristocrat or the romantic simplicities of the rustic?

While there is no one canvas in this collection which could be called a complete masterpiece—no such breath-taking performance as his "Mrs. Siddons" or his "Blue Boy"—there are

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sufficiently varied examples of his pictorial record of the men, women and children that thronged his studio to form for us a valuable résumé of his art. The portrait of "Mrs. Sampson"—she appears in the oval he so affected and wears a pastel-blue bodice and her hair powdered—is an instance of Gainsborough's feathery touch and delicate broken color that was so far in advance of the nineteenth century Impressionist while his "Captain George" and "Robert Adair" belong to his more staid and conventional style. The portrait of "Miss Susan Gardner When a Child" is perhaps the happiest picture in the collection and the most convincing. Several large landscapes, softly toned and rich in the blended browns and blues that were so conspicuously a part of his palette, supplement the portraits, while there for addenda there are more than a dozen lovely landscape sketches in chalk and color.

Farther north, in the east Fifties, the Barchetti collection of Italian Renaissance bronzes from The Hague is on exhibition at the galleries of P. Jackson Higgs. This group of more than 30 pieces is of such high quality and rarity as to be probably the most important and extensive ever shown publicly in New York. Popular even in their own day, these small bronzes from the most famous ateliers of that day have become veritable treasure trove, and are most eagerly sought after by modern collectors who bestow on them the aesthetic and monetary consideration usually reserved for larger sculptural works. Perhaps the outstanding attraction is a bronze horse by Leonardo da Vinci, formerly in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin, considered one of the sketch models from his studio; it shows the particular type of thick-necked, round-bellied animal favored by this Lombard artist and is a consummate example of natural form subservient to the dictates of a master designer. The essence of high renaissance art is in this little horse, so instinct with life

and sinewy movement, so decoratively balanced that it delights from every angle. It challenges in beauty and importance the classic Greek horse acquired at such cost by the Metropolitan Museum last spring.

Another rare bronze in this collection is the figure of a kneeling man by Benvenuto Cellini, made as a study for a group of figures surmounting the famous Borgnese inkstand in the Rothschild collection in Vienna. It is a marvel of sculptural contriving, intricately devised after his ornamental manner and expressing the expert knowledge and subtle art of a master at every turn. Donatello is the author of a most tenderly executed plaque which has found its way into this imposing company and the magnificent "Venus After Her Bath" by Giovanni da Bologna is a very gem of sixteenth century art, resplendent in its slender beauty and golden-brown patina. There are several other examples of Da Bologna's skill, notably an elephant and a majestic bull. Jacopo Sansovino, Nicolo Roccatagliata, Alessandro Vittoria, and Andrea Riccio are to be studied in this collection and there is a small jumping horse by a follower of Da Vinci that is delightful in its friskiness, as well as a pair of horses on oval plinths freely taken from the antique horses of San Marco in Venice.

As for contemporary art there is a large group of canvases by Lillian Genth at the Young Galleries, a general exposition of her well known pre-deliction for figures framed in leafy groves and patterned with dappled sunlight. She has never appeared to better advantage than on the deep

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1923

EDITORIALS

THE pardon by President Coolidge of the so-called political prisoners, many of whom had as much as eight years of their unexpired sentences to serve, will meet with general approval. It is in line with that charity and beneficence which befits the holiday season. It is a new evidence that the rancors and bitterness of war-time prejudices have to some extent been allayed. Among some people it will be taken mistakenly as a belated vindication of the right of free speech. This it is not in any sense. The offenses for which these men were convicted were as distinctly violations of a constitutional law of the United States as is, for example, the prevalent practice of violating the Volstead Act. It would be well if today some sentences, as heavy as those imposed upon those who sought to impede the progress of the war against Germany, might be inflicted upon persons who are making equally criminal efforts to obstruct the war upon alcohol.

The only possible ground for criticism of the President's action is likely to be furnished by the very men who are beneficiaries of his clemency—for clemency it is, and not in any sense the recognition of a right. The utterances of Debs and other men who have recently been freed from the completion of sentences imposed for like offenses have been of a nature that made even people who warmly applauded the issuance of the pardons somewhat doubtful as to the expediency of that act. They have taken up too often their attack upon the authority of the Government at precisely the point at which it was interrupted when the prison doors closed upon them. They have allied themselves by their platform utterances with the enemies of good order, and have given those who believe in the authority of the State ample reason to regret that they were not kept where their seditious outcries would have been less articulate. There is but little hope that the group of men pardoned by President Coolidge will show a better and a wiser sense of their obligations to the head of the State than those who before them have been freed from prison. While they may not themselves appreciate it, the nature of their utterances, when possessed of their restored freedom, will do much to determine whether the future policy of the United States Government toward malefactors who call themselves political prisoners shall be as merciful as President Coolidge has made it today.

STUDENTS of the markets in America find in the present situation, particularly so far as the stock market is concerned, an extremely interesting development and one which bears out the theory that the market possesses a great deal of prophetic vision when it has a vision to prophesy. Industrial happenings of the past eight months have been so closely interwoven with market movements, and they have been so evenly yoked, that a great deal of confidence as to what will happen, commercially, in the near future is placed in the immediate outcome of stock market fluctuations. Briefly and in summary, industry reached a remarkable state of acceleration in the first quarter of the year. Then it dropped swiftly in volume through the long dull summer, only to regain a more rapid pace at the end of October. A glance at the stock market summaries indicates that about the same thing happened there. Between the end of March and the last of October stocks lost approximately thirty points on the average. In a few days more than the month following, they regained approximately one-half of that loss. This movement, one of the most violent in financial history, was based not alone on generally improved conditions, but on a full realization of the fact that in most lines business has been moderately brisk during the summer; on the possibility of tax reduction; on the excellent prospects for 1924; and finally, some of this advance must be attributed to the perfectly natural rebound from a condition of over-pessimism, which appeared to hold all the markets in its grip during by far the greater part of the summer.

It is, therefore, quite natural that the eyes of the commercial world should be on the stock market at the present time for an indication of what will happen during the next six months. Just at the moment the markets say nothing. Having by their swift recovery more or less discounted current conditions, it is logical to anticipate that they will simmer just as they are doing until all of the expected developments thus discounted have unfolded, and further, until a clearer vision of the future may be had. It formerly was said that the stock market was usually from six to eight months ahead of actual conditions. This certainly has not been true of the year 1923. Veterans of the financial district recall no time in recent history when stocks and actual conditions have advanced in such parallel lines.

It is rather difficult to construe the multitudinous commercial developments of the immediate past in any but a constructive light. To the long list of extra and increased dividends was added some twenty-five during the last week; crude oil prices, long in the doldrums because of overproduction, have been advanced; holiday trading in the large centers has been of particularly good volume; the open market price for cotton is at approximately the high point of the year; orders for basic materials for delivery in the first quarter of 1924 are coming in to producers and manufacturers in very good fashion; the country's foreign trade in November shows the largest exports of any month since February, 1921, and an excess of exports over imports, which reached, with a single exception, the largest monthly surplus in two years; bank clearings show an increase of approximately 14 per

cent over the corresponding week of last year; and building operations in November gained more than 22 per cent over the same month a year ago.

These industrial and commercial developments, interesting as they have been, must be considered more or less in the light of a solid foundation being built for business next year. They have all been more or less discounted in the markets. What, doubtless, has not been fully discounted, and for which the commercial world now is waiting, are the two problems of tax readjustments and settlement of the German reparations schedule. In both of these great strides have been taken. It now appears that tax readjustments will be the principal subject of congressional attention for the balance of the year, with every likelihood of success for the Administration's proposals. Germany, as well as France, now exhibits an inclination to allow other nations of the world to take the steps which have been necessary for a readjustment of this problem—that is, an examination to determine Germany's ability to pay. With these two problems settled, and out of the way, as now appears not only possible, but probable, as a development of the next half year, and with Europe brought to the viewpoint of conciliation, the obstacles in the path of completely normal business conditions in 1924 appear to be gradually losing their force for obstruction.

AFTER a quick survey of the physical damage done, with whatever aid can be rendered to the survivors, and with the news of the happening flashed to bereaved friends and relations, investigation begins to place the blame for the wreck which has piled passenger coaches and sleeping cars in a shapeless mass along the right-of-way. Too often it is shown that it has all happened, not through an error of judgment, but because some person upon whom great responsibility had been imposed has disobeyed explicit orders or disregarded, in his willingness to assume a tremendous risk, a plain warning of danger. Upon the decision of a moment, in such circumstances, may depend the physical safety of hundreds of persons unable to protect themselves. It is an inadequate and insufficient safeguard. The human factor is often proved the weakest in the scheme designed to prevent any preventable disaster.

But there is manifested, whenever there is occasion to fix the responsibility for railroad wrecks, the apparent determination of those charged with the duty of equipping and operating the roads so as to protect passengers from danger, to place the full blame upon some defenseless individual, and to deny or evade what may be called a larger contributory responsibility. It is important in this connection to notice that, during the investigation of a recent disaster which befell two sections of a splendidly equipped through train near the state line between New York and Pennsylvania, it was charged that the company which operates the railway has failed to provide the automatic train stop designed to prevent, if not to make actually impossible, such a collision as that which caused the heavy loss. Significant attention has been called to the fact that the railroad, availing itself of other provisions of the federal law requiring the installation of such devices, has benefited from the extra fares, the Pullman surcharges, and other features of the act which worked to its financial advantage, but that it has ignored the provision designed to protect the lives of its employees and of the traveling public.

The discovery that the human factor in railroading contributes the greatest hazard in the operation of trains is not a new one. Railroad managers have realized this since the days when the fact was first established that locomotives could be operated on rails. Thus there has been a constant search for devices which would eliminate, as far as possible, this faulty factor. This search probably will never be ended, because, in the final analysis it no doubt will be found that at some point in the process of operation human volition, or human judgment, must enter as the controlling and vital actuating material force.

AGAIN, with the return of the annual holiday season in the United States, there comes the recurring report of what many thoughtful persons have learned to regard as the useless slaughter of young trees. In the illustrated sections of newspapers, on the motion picture screen, and elsewhere, are shown trees piled almost mountain high awaiting shipment and sale. In the markets there are more tangible evidences of the destruction that has been wrought to satisfy a mere passing fancy. Those who indulge this whim may profitably look about them after the candles and spangles have been removed from the silent witness of their gayety and realize that in their midst stands what might, if it had been left in its native habitat, some time have become a magnificent tree, useful as well as ornamental.

Really serious effort is being made in America, with the outlay of large sums of public money, to at least partially reforest those regions which have been denuded by lumbermen. It would seem reasonable and considerate if the annual destruction of young trees, in direct opposition to the efforts of those who are attempting to restore the trees, could be voluntarily stopped.

There should be no desire to condemn the appropriate observance of the holidays. In a community, for instance, it is not wasteful to provide a tree which can be enjoyed by a hundred, or perhaps a thousand, or ten thousand children. This may be their only touch of the season's color and light. But in those homes where comfort and warmth abound, and where giving and good cheer are the order, it would be no hardship to forgo the enjoyment of the evergreen tree. Someone has suggested the more or less plausible plan of substituting for the green tree an imitation tree made of wire and painted green. Upon this it would be possible to place ornaments and greens, with lights and bright colored decorations.

This imitation tree could be made in any size, and could be taken apart for shipping or packing away for future use. It would be indestructible and nonflammable, and probably could be manufactured at a cost not much greater than that of a green tree at retail.

It is argued, of course, that it would disappoint the children if they were deprived of the usual tree at the holiday season. But children are far more reasonable than many older persons suppose. If possible, take the boys or girls to the wooded places from which some of the trees have been taken and explain to them what this destruction has meant. Show them the larger trees remaining, and emphasize the fact that the little trees, if they had been allowed to grow, would have been, some day, as tall and as beautiful as these. The lesson is an impressive one. Its application will not be lost.

THE American public knows far less than it ought of the Academy of Arts and Letters, and therefore it is not surprising that little has been heard of the election to its ranks of Dr. John C. Van Dyke. And yet, to everybody interested in art, that election is a good sign. While many are hunting about vainly and in the wrong places for the right way to do good to art, Dr. Van Dyke has steadily upheld a high standard both in his written criticism and in his lectures to his students at Rutgers. He is one of the real art critics in the United States—some say he is the only one. He has been lecturing on the subject for years, and for years he wrote upon it for the press. Also, art has been the theme of the greater number of his books. He is not an artist, but he has realized that art is something more than an amusement for the layman, and he has studied long and diligently and with understanding.

It was said of a London art critic in the often quoted nineties that he was given his job because he had inherited some odd prints from an uncle; for many other art critics in London, and perhaps more in New York, not even so good a reason could be found. But Dr. Van Dyke's qualification for the work was study—hard, serious study. This is why he is listened to with respect not only by his students but by artists, who as a rule have no use for the outsider's opinions, good or bad. And it is why, too, his recent book on Rembrandt has aroused so much attention and been approved, if not accepted, by everybody concerned with art except those whose interests it threatened.

It may be said that in trying to weed out the paintings wrongly attributed to Rembrandt, Dr. Van Dyke has gone to as extravagant an extreme as the enthusiasts who have credited Rembrandt with more pictures than any one man could have painted in a lifetime. But it is recognized that Dr. Van Dyke's conclusions are neither hasty nor on sensation bent, but the result of research and knowledge, and, though his list may be amended or lengthened or shortened, he has cleared the air and rendered a veritable service to art.

His election as Academician so soon after the publication of this book proves the high appreciation in which he is held by men whose appreciation is presumably best worth having. The Academy is rather a modest body and seldom figures in the limelight. The public that believes literature begins and ends with the latest best sellers, and reduces art to the fashions of the moment, at times dismisses the Academy and Academicians with a sneer. But if mediocrities have crept in among the Immortals, it is still true that the most distinguished writers and artists of the country have been, or are, Academicians, and it is to see that standards do not sink to the level of best sellers and passing fashions that their Academy exists.

Editorial Notes

WHAT Prof. Graham Kerr declared in an address before the Philosophical Society in London regarding the present system of school education, namely, that its greatest fault is that it actually discourages thinking, itself provides abundant food for thought. While, however, what he said is undoubtedly true to a certain extent, it is only fair to consider also the fact that the tendency not to think, so noticeable in many individuals, lies entirely apart from any system of education whatever. It is more than a century ago since Jane Taylor wrote:

Though man a thinking being is defined,
Few use the grand prerogative of mind.
How few think justly of the thinking few!
How many never think, who think they do!

A STORY often told by William Allan Pinkerton, of detective fame, in connection with his penchant for collecting autograph pictures of actors and actresses, is worth repeating at this time. He was an inveterate first-nighter, and in his office in Chicago were displayed a large number of these photographs. On one occasion a renowned English detective paid him a visit there. The conversation was of a purely professional nature, and as far removed from stage celebrities as one could imagine. Hence, it is perhaps natural that the Englishman remarked, on rising to leave, "These pictures, I presume, Mr. Pinkerton, are fairly representative of the American criminal classes?"

SO MANY wonders—both natural and artificial—are to be found in the western section of the United States that it may appear to some slightly bizarre to call attention to the fact that the world's largest smokestack is located in Montana. Strangely enough, it is not in any of the industrial centers of America, but on a barren butte, near Anaconda. Actual figures rarely convey a very clear picture, but it is worth while to mention that, from ground to cap, this chimney measures close on 600 feet—a height more readily appreciated when it is recalled that the famous Woolworth Building in New York is quite a little less than 800 feet tall.

The South American Prospect

By STEPHEN BONSAI

AFTER all, the vital problem in South America today is that of intercommunication and highways. Here is a continent of more than 8,000,000 square miles in extent, and its stone roads, other than mule tracks, are few in number and often poorly constructed. The road situation there might be compared to that of the United States in the year 1838, when, after thirty-two years of construction and legislation (more of the latter, unfortunately, than of the former), the national Government declared open the Cumberland Road, the first highway extending from the Potomac to Illinois. Fortunately, there is every indication that the South Americans, far from being discouraged by America's example, mean to profit by its mistakes.

The railway, on the other hand, has been pushed through many a wilderness, and the opinion is frequently expressed by transportation experts that a halt should be called in laying rails until the lagging highways have an opportunity to catch up. But, accustomed as Americans are to their network of trunk lines, the railways down there seem few and far between. In Argentina there are probably 23,000 miles of railway, and in the rest of South America about the same amount. Peru has about 1800 miles, Colombia 800, Chile perhaps 2000, Brazil possibly 3500, while in the other countries the railway mileage is practically negligible, and it should be remembered that, with the exception of Brazil and Paraguay, few of these countries are served by extensive navigable rivers.

The positive failure of the Fifth International Conference of American States to achieve anything in the way of disarmament has been, and properly so, so generally deplored both north and south, that, as a result of the disappointment, the press of both continents has overlooked several of the great triumphs that were achieved in Chile. I am not here merely referring to the negative achievement in demonstrating how strongly entrenched are the armament influences and the munitions magnates, even in lands which are remote from the European danger, and the inhabitants of which are more united in racial, cultural, and linguistic ties than are the occupants of any similarly extensive area of territory in the world.

No, there was a positive achievement. The following paragraphs of a resolution that was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted by the congress is filled with the promise of progress. It will loom large in history. It is not, perhaps, too much to call this high resolve regarding South American intercommunication another Monroe Doctrine, which will in time break down that unholy alliance of jungle, Andean heights, pathless forests, and unbridged rivers which, for so many generations, has kept the interior of South America, or so much of it, under its sway.

The resolution reads: "It is recommended to the states composing the Pan-American Union that, especially when necessary railway communications are lacking, the said states shall improve communication as rapidly as possible by means of motor roads between their most important cities, between these cities and the principal ports permanently opened to international traffic, and between the national capital and the capitals of the neighboring states. It is recommended to the states that they send to the Pan-American Union at Washington, within six months after the closing of this conference, a report upon the motor roads actually in existence, as well as upon those under construction and those planned."

"It is further recommended that conventions relative to motor transport be entered into to fix the international juridical status of automobiles and motor trucks, and to regulate their movement between the different countries, and that there be held a motor highway conference, which shall consider the means best adapted to develop an effective program for the construction of motor highways within each of the countries of America, and between such countries."

There are many who think to hear in this trumpet note the end of South American isolation, as far as the interior countries and districts are concerned. Here, though the surroundings were magnificent and uplifting, travel was almost an incredible achievement. Nowhere, not even in darkest Africa, has the endurance of the human animal been so forcibly illustrated. Who has come down the Andean slopes to the ash-colored nitrate plains of northern Chile, without wondering whether Valdivia and his companions, who made this journey on horseback, and on foot, after they had eaten their horses, were of our common clay? Then there was San Martin, who crossed the subtropical Alps upon his liberating mission, and Randon, Conway, and Landor, not to mention the American explorers Church, and Heath, and Roosevelt, who have helped to fill out the blank places.

But this era of romance and of suffering and exclusion is over. The road builders are abroad, and the Santiago conference, in taking this great constructive step, has laid the corner stone of a policy that will give access to the waste places, and which will contribute to the economic well-being of the whole world.

Of course, in the old days, at least, and in the jungle countries, things were different. I recall very distinctly an incident of a journey along the Parana, and how, in answer to our well-founded complaint, a Guarani chief proudly told us that, in those earlier days, there were *picadas*, or cutlass trails, everywhere. "Picadas!" we shouted in unison and in derision. "But after two days of rain they would disappear in the rank jungle growth."

"But in those days," continued the old chief, "in the kingdom of the Guarani, which stretched from the Plate River to the mountains of Ecuador, once the *picada* was cut through, a powerful grass seed was sown, upon which the jungle growth could not encroach."

However it may have been then, today the jungle knows few, if any, paths, except on the "flowing" road, and the Andean heights, save by trained mountain climbers, can be scaled in few places. Naturally, the traveler looks back upon his journey in these unmodernized districts of the great continent to the south of us as unusual achievements. But the congress has been called, and these conditions will disappear, as have, with Americans, the covered wagon and the canoe period of their history.

Artificial Wood

WOOD, for building purposes, may come, henceforth, from the laboratory and the factory rather than the forest, according to Industrial Gas, which relates that "artificial wood possessing all the qualities of genuine timber and as hard as oak has been made by a scientist of Norway. He uses a mixture of 50 per cent sawdust with chalk and chemicals, and subjects the ingredients to a very heavy pressure. The product is impervious to decay and only burns at a temperature much higher than that at which real timber ignites."